"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are generally fair, except showers, northerly winds.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,341. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1897.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Wheat, 92¼c; corn, 32¾c; cotton, 8c.

FOREIGN.—Joseph Chamberlain and Cecil Rhodes were attacked in the House of Commons by Sir Wilfrid Lawson yesterday, but Mr. Chamberlain declined to reopen the debate on the Transvaal raid. Mr. Chamberlain said that the Belgian and German commercial treaties had been denounced at the instance of the self-governing colonies. The foreign Admirals at Canea, Crete, are preparing to resist the entrance of the Turkish fleet into those waters by force if necessary. The King of Siam has reached Portsmouth on his way to visit Queen Victoria at Osborne. The Emperor and Empress of Germany have embarked at Kiel on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern for Cronstadt.—Page 6.

Page 1.

There is a quarrel between the Logan Monument Committee and managers of various amusement companies, among them the Pain Fireworks Company. The committee claims there was a violation of agreements, and is withholding part of the payment promised.

Mrs. Melina Van Holt, seventy years old, was found dead in a lumber yard at One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and Rider Avenue yesterday. An insurance policy for $1,000 was in her pocket. The policy was in favor of her daughter. Death was caused by heart disease.

Col. George Moore Smith, Col. Grant's successor as Police Commissioner, attended a meeting of the Police Board for the first time yesterday. He voted with Messrs. Moss and Andrews for a resolution censuring the Bureau of Detectives and proposed to fill at once the four vacant Inspectorships. President Moss announced a rearrangement of the standing committees of the board, in which Mr. Parker fared badly.

Mrs. Clara Jaeger, who became morbid and jealous because her husband, a music teacher, did not develop her voice, which she was ambitious to use in the great rôles in German opera, deliberately planned and committed suicide, after consulting Coroner Hoeber as to the official formalities to which her act would give rise. She herself wrote to notify him that at a certain hour he would find her dead in her room. Everything came to pass exactly as she had arranged it.

Page 2.

One hundred women employed in the silk mills at College Point, L. I., struck yesterday for higher wages.

Patrick H. Flynn, a large owner of Coney Island and Brooklyn Company's stock, says he will apply for an injunction to prevent a transfer of its stock to the De Kalb Avenue Line.

A serious accident occurred to a coaching party in Liberty, N. Y. The wagon was precipitated down a steep embankment. Miss Edith Spaulding of this city was probably fatally injured.

Owing to the employment of negro help at the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, in Atlanta, Ga., 200 white women and girls refused to go to work. At noon yesterday 400 white men struck, forcing the factory to shut down.

Greater attendance marked the opening day of the League of American Wheelmen's National Meet in Philadelphia yesterday than at any two meets held hitherto. About forty of the New York delegates who started to ride on their wheels from Jersey City arrived safely about 7 o'clock in the Quaker City. Two women were among the first to get in. Indianapolis and Omaha are rivals for the next meet.

Page 3.

Willie Hill, twelve years old, who has a record of having stolen thirteen horses, is in jail at Oregon, Ill.

The New York Yacht Club's fleet ran from New London to Newport yesterday. The Vigilant defeated the Navahoe for the Vice Commodore's Cup for sloops, and the Emerald defeated the Colonia in the schooner class.

The second round of the International Tennis Tournament was played at Hoboken yesterday. The winners were W. A. Larned, R. D. Wrenn, and W. V. Eaves. The score now stands: England, three games, America three, leaving Friday's match to decide.

John E. Madden's crack colt Hamburg, at even money, won the Congress Hall Stakes at Saratoga yesterday, despite the fact that he carried 134 pounds and conceded 15 pounds each to Archduke and Harvey, who finished second and third, respectively. Jockey Sloane, who rode Archduke, was fined $25 and suspended for one day for fouling Wilhite on Hamburg.

Page 5.

A report from Honolulu says the Government has taken steps practically excluding the Chinese, and that colored laborers from the South are to be imported to replace the Asiatics now employed on the cane plantations. It is also said that orders have been received to raise the American flag if the Japanese make the least move indicative of hostility.

Page 10.

The banking house of James G. King's Sons, founded in 1796, is liquidating its accounts, and will go out of business.

The Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court affirmed the conviction of Isaac Zucker of arson. Justice Ingraham dissented.

Distillers and spirit distributors have formed an association for mutual profit and protection. It will regulate the production and prices of spirits.

Fourteen Kings County Penitentiary convicts began the erection of sheds yesterday on Brooklyn park lands for the use of the additional force of prisoners to be employed on Monday.

Edward M. Shepard will sail to-day for Europe. He yesterday expressed himself on political affairs, and said that in the coming campaign the interests of Greater New York should be paramount to everything else.

From Long Island and from many suburban towns north of this city complaints are heard against the heavy assessments made this year for taxation. The Sing Sing Trustees have reduced the village taxrolls.

The names of the architects who are to take part in the second competition of plans for the proposed building of the New York Public Library were announced yesterday. Plans will be submitted on or before Nov. 1.

September wheat made another new record yesterday, reaching 86 cents. The continued rise is due to the conviction that the United States must feed many millions in other countries. Corn was lower on better crop prospects.

Convenient and comfortable quarters have been arranged by the Merchants' Association for out-of-town buyers. There are brisk preparations for a vigorous Fall trade. Many names are being added to the list of non-resident members of the association.

William Nordmann, aged seventeen, disappeared three years ago, leaving no word for his widowed mother. He had $300 in bank, and money coming to him from Germany. His relatives are anxious to get some tidings of him.

After an unprofitable career of less than five years, the Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company of 253 Broadway is to have a receiver. The many business failures of the last few years required heavier payments on policies than premiums received would justify.

A number of gas workers employed by the Standard Light Company, at the foot of East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, walked out yesterday, saying they could not stand the reductions of wages and the increased labor that was required. An officer of the company stated that only a few of the men had left.

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SUICIDE OF A REAL TRILBY

Mrs. Jaeger Visited Coroner Hoeber and Told Him She Would Give Him a Case.

COOLLY PLANNED HER DEATH

She Had a Fine Voice and Ambitions, but No Ear, Blamed Her Husband, a Teacher of Vocal Music, Wrote Novels, and Became Jealous and Morbid.

Mrs. Clara Jaeger, a Trilby in real life, with a magnificent voice and no ear, and married to one of the finest teachers of vocal music in the world, killed herself on Tuesday night, after having first visited a Coroner and got information as to the proper method of reporting her own suicide.

Mrs. Jaeger was a Russian of high class. Her father was a General in the Czar's army, named Laukow, and she sometimes referred to that fact with evident pride. She was forty years old, thoroughly accomplished and intellectual, and was the wife of Felix Jaeger, teacher of vocal music and musical sciences in the New York Conservatory of Music, 112 East Eighteenth Street. She was tall and of majestic presence, and a blonde. Though she was not beautiful, her features were good enough, together with her figure and bearing, to render her extraordinarily attractive.

She was married to Mr. Jaeger in Russia ten years ago. It is thought that she was a widow, but this is not certainly known, and her husband was not in a condition yesterday to answer questions. It is known that her ambition was to be a great singer in German opera. She had a suitable voice—a pure and strong dramatic soprano—and her husband could develop that. But he could not give her the ear to sing in tune. One day she would be perfect; the next she would go all astray, and produce discords which were all the more distressing because of the purity and strength of her tones.

Mrs. Jaeger could not understand her own deficiencies. She knew she could sing, and when told that she was out of tune resented it. She wanted to sing the soprano parts in the great German operas.

Her Disappointed Ambition.

Her failure made her miserable and morbid. She studied German romance until her mind became saturated with it. After her husband came here and was successful as a teacher, she became more and more exasperated because he could not do for her what he did for other women. She wrote half a dozen romances in which her own failures and sorrows were the chief theme, and she was the heroine. Then she convinced herself that Mr. Jaeger was purposely repressing her and helping others, and her morbid fancies distorted and exaggerated all that he did and said to fit the theory she had formed. A year ago she began to talk of suicide.

She and her husband occupied the upper floor of the Conservatory of Music Building. They had handsomely furnished and comfortable apartments, and, having no children, took their meals at restaurants in the neighborhood.

As Mr. Jaeger rose in his profession, and the number of his pupils and his success with them increased, his wife's animosity against him and jealousy of other women became more intense. During the last year there were many violent scenes between them. She not only accused him of unfaithfulness and neglect, but complained to S. N. Griswold, President of the Conservatory, and to ladies who lived in the house. She said many times that her life was a failure, that her husband was her enemy, and that she was a miserable woman. Mr. Griswold had a soothing influence over her for a time, and when after one of her outbursts he would talk to her quietly and sensibly she would be docile for a few days, but any trivial circumstance would again excite her to a fury. Nobody in the house seems to have had much sympathy for her. The feeling of the women and men, too, evidently was that Mr. Jaeger was doing his best and was a good husband, and that the complaints against him were unfounded.

On Friday Mr. Jaeger asked for some Russian bonds, valued at $3,500, which had been left him by his mother, and which Mrs. Jaeger had kept for years sewed in her clothing. She refused to surrender them. It now seems that she had disposed of them in some manner and for some purpose not yet known. They could not be found yesterday. As usual, husband and wife both carried their stories against each other to Mr. Griswold, who told Mrs. Jaeger frankly, but as kindly as possible, that she had done wrong and had actually committed a felony. This seemed to convince her that Mr. Griswold had engaged in a conspiracy against her. Later in the day she gave away her husband's pet dog, and when Mr. Jaeger intercepted the man who had it, recovered it, and reproached her, she became more violent than ever and finally screamed at the top of her voice for the police. Mr. Griswold pacified her for the time but she lapsed into a sullen and brooding mood.

Coolly Interviews the Coroner.

On Tuesday afternoon she called on Coroner Hoeber at his home, in Lexington Avenue, and inquired the proper form and method of reporting a suicide. She talked to him in German. Her English was perfect gramatically, but she had a noticeable German accent. The Coroner explained the process, and said that if she had a case she could report it to him then. She talked quietly and rationally, and inquired when he usually left his house, stating that she had no case then, but would probably have one. She spoke as if she were referring to some third person, and gave her name and address.

"Before 10 o'clock to-morrow morning," she said, "I will have a case for you."

Then she asked when he received his mail and bowed herself out, cool, businesslike, and smiling, leaving the Coroner much puzzled, and wondering what his handsome, well-dressed, and well-mannered visitor could know of a suicide.

He learned early yesterday morning. Mrs. Jaeger seems to have gone directly home. Her husband found her much agitated during the afternoon that, by Mr. Griswold's advice, he abandoned all attempt to teach and went to Coney Island to rest. She went to her room and locked herself in, and about 7:30 o'clock went out again, telling Mr. Griswold, who sat at the front door, that she was going to post a letter. This was probably one which she had written to the Coroner. She returned in a short time, passed Mr. Griswold with a silent bow, and went to her room, at the front of the building on the top floor. When Mr. Jaeger returned later in the evening, he found the door of the room locked and went to bed in a room across the hall.

A String of Grievances.

When he got up yesterday morning at 7:30 his attention was attracted by a slip of paper attached to the door of his wife's room with two pins. On it was written in German, in his wife's hand:

"This door not to be opened except by the Coroner."

Mr. Jaeger called Mr. Griswold. While they were consulting, Coroner Hoeber arrived, excited and anxious. He had found in his early mail a long letter in German from Mrs. Jaeger, beginning:

"I hope that with God's help when this letter reaches you I shall no longer be among the living." Then it added: "I have been hunted to death by my husband, Felix Jaeger, Kapelimeister. Since March, 1896, he has systematically tortured me with the brutal methods of a cruel egotist."

After that followed a string of grievances against Jaeger and Griswold. The former, she said, had written her an insulting letter and had fallen in love with a pupil. They had deprived her of her reception parlor and laughed at her. They had turned the gas down at the meter to deprive her of light at night and prevent her from writing novels. Her husband had demanded money and furniture from her. Her first husband, the letter said, had been crazy, and she had put him in an asylum.

Two policemen were sent for and the door was broken open. Mrs. Jaeger lay dead on a lounge, drawn near the front windows, clad in an evening dress of white, cut low at the neck. Her position was easy and graceful, and she had evidently posed herself for death. Her body was cold. There was a bottle of carbolic acid half empty on a table near her. Her chin and smooth, white neck and the bosom of her dress were stained with the poison. The gas was turned on full at two jets, every crevice in the door had been stopped with strips of paper, the curtains were down, and the windows were closed.

The story was told by the evidence. There was another letter to the Coroner, ordering that her body be cremated, and a sealed letter to a woman in Montreal. All her private papers had been destroyed.

Her arrangements were perfect. Nothing was left to be done but to carry out her wishes regarding her body, and to go through the legal formality of an inquest.

BUSY TIMES IN BIRMINGHAM.

Mines and Steel Plants Rush into Operation—Mills Extending Their Work—Many on Extra Time.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 4.—The Birmingham district enjoys a better industrial prospect than it has in years. Since July 1 it has settled all mine wage troubles and is operating mines at full time. It has put several more furnaces in blast and begun the manufacture of steel; it has a half-million-dollar cotton mill and many smaller plants in the course of construction.

On Monday the Birmingham Rolling Mill Company will resume operations in every department, giving employment to 1,500 men. The Gate City Rolling Mill will resume a few days later, some repairs being necessary, and 700 more men will find employment.

The new steel plant at the Birmingham Rolling Mill is in daily successful operation, and its capacity will be doubled in a week's time by the completion of a second furnace. Sixty tons of home-made soft steel, formerly brought North, will then be furnished the rolling mill every day, the saving on each ton being $4 to $6. New Orleans and English capitalists interested in the Gate City Rolling Mills have submitted a definite proposal to the Gate City Land Company to erect a million-dollar steel plant, offering their rolling mill as a daily sixty-ton steel buyer.

The Gate City Mill was forced to this step to meet the Birminghom Rolling Mill Company's home-made steel facilities. Foundries, machine shops, and cotton-gin manufacturers are working on extra time to keep up with orders.

MISER SCHRAGE DEAD.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Christopher Schrage, the miser, who was robbed of $55,000 in bonds a year ago, was buried to-day. The old man never recovered from the shock of losing his wealth, although the bulk of it was restored.

"Sleepy" Burke, an ex-convict, when arrested in connection with the case, implicated several prominent police officials and politicians in the affair. The accused men were not convicted.

DIED AT 99 YEARS OF AGE.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Mrs. Matilda Dickerson, ninety-nine years of age, the oldest member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, died this morning. Mrs. Dickerson was born in Welchtown, Monroe County, N. Y., in 1798. Until about eight months ago she enjoyed the best of health. She leaves a family consisting of five children, thirty-two grandchildren, seventy-four great-grandchildren, and eleven great-great-grandchildren.

PLAN TO FALL ONE MILE.

Latest Sensational Idea of a Chicago Aeronaut.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—"Prof." Deer, an aeronaut, announces that he is soon to make an ascension in a balloon from the whaleback in the lake. He proposes to go up hanging by his feet. When at the height of one mile he will let go and descend still head first with a parachute until within 200 feet of the water, when he will again let go and dive into the water. He expects to be picked up by a boat from the whaleback. The balloon will hold 1,800 cubic feet of air.

CHICAGO HELPS BOSTON BUILD.

Windy City Capitalists to Erect a Million-Dollar Hotel.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Chicago capitalists are interested in the Westminster, a family hotel to be erected at a cost of $1,000,000 in Copley Square, Boston. Henry E. Cregier, the Chicago architect, has been engaged to draw the plans, and considerable work will be let to Chicago builders.

The building will be 120 by 150 feet, and ten stories high. It will be divided into fourteen suites, reception halls, parlors, and living rooms. The hotel will be constructed of stone, Roman brick, and terra cotta, in Renaissance style. Upon the tiled roof will be promenades, flower beds, and palm gardens.

BABY KILLED BY A FALL.

Little Kate Jochheim Tumbled from the Window of a Flat.

With the aid of a chair little Kate Jochheim, fifteen months old, climbed to a window sill in the flat at 283 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street yesterday. Her father, Ludwig Jochheim, was in the room with his two other young children, but he did not see little Kate, for he was reading a newspaper while waiting for his breakfast, which his wife was preparing.

Suddenly he was startled by a cry from a crowd in the street. He missed the baby, and, fearing the worst, he hurried down stairs. There he saw his pet, who had fallen out of the window, dead upon the pavement. Then he broke down and wept, as did the frantic mother, who arrived on the scene a moment later. The body was carried into the bereaved home.

DEAD IN A FURNACE TANK.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 4.—Early this morning a negro boy passing by a sloss furnace near Birmingham saw the body of a white man floating in the large open water tank at that place. When the body was taken out it was discovered to be that of Joseph F. Webb, a painter in the Southern Railway shops. In the tank were a new pair of women's shoes and also a pair of men's. The body was cooked, and the flesh fell off in chunks as it was drawn from the vat.

Webb was last seen alive at 10 o'clock last night, when he took a glass of beer in a south side saloon and started home, with two new pairs of shoes under his arm, one of them for his wife. The sloss furnace is somewhat out of his way, a fact that makes his friends suspect he was murdered and his body thrown into the tank.

SHAM PATIENTS TURNED OUT.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Within two days officials have turned out 245 shammers from the County Hospital, who have been taken care of there without any excuse. Many had almost nothing the matter with them, and others were well off, but refused to pay for treatment. Some had made the County Hospital their home for years.

"I guess we've got them out for the present," said Warden Graham. "This abuse has been in existence for years, but I wanted to be sure of my ground before taking any radical measures.

"There is another class of patients who, I believe, should be taken out of the hospital," he added, "and placed in a separate building. I mean the chronic consumptives. They could be cared for more advantageously in a separate building."

Hailstones Stop a Train in Iowa.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Aug. 4.—This city was the centre of a terrific thunder and hail storm last night. The Rock Island passenger train, Chicago-bound, was stopped by the storm. Hail stones of such quantities and size rolled on the track in the cuts that the train was blocked. Every window in the cars was broken. Crops were cut to pieces.

The standard remedy for indigestion, constipation and biliousness is Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient. —Adv.

A BRIEF, REFRESHING STORM.

A Brilliant Electrical Display, a Heavy Dash of Rain, and a Quick Fall of Temperature.

At 11:30 last night Jupiter Pluvius got in one more performance for the benefit of New Yorkers, and with it were thrown in a few celestial antics in the way of an electrical display and a gale that lasted just about long enough to be designated as a puff out of the mouth of the west. The aerial, pluvial, and electrical combination came suddenly and with very little warning, and only remained about an hour, for at 12:30 the roll of thunder sounded only very faintly, the rain had subsided into a mist and the lightning was only seen in fitful flashes.

While it lasted the little storm made every endeavor to prove the violence of its intentions. The rain came down in a sheet, playing havoc with excursion parties, roof garden spectators, and homes with open windows. The heavens were smitten one instant with zigzag lines of white lightning and the next were black again with the heavy shadows of water-laden clouds. Jersey City was illuminated in the spasmodic glare of sheet lightning. A steady, deep roll of thunder made a noble orchestral background for the dramatic play of the elements.

At the Western Union telegraph office it was reported that the electrical disturbance caused some little delay in sending and receiving messages, but that none of the wires was damaged. The night manager said that the midnight visitant had come out of the West.

In spite of its little fury and great bluster the storm managed only to make the mercury drop to a very comfortable point. At midnight the thermometer showed 79 degrees, and at 12:35 it had fallen to 71 degrees.

During the storm last night, lightning struck one of the Standard Oil Company's tanks at Communipaw, N. J., and set it on fire. The flames could be seen for a long distance.

THE DE PEYSTER STATUE.

To be Removed from New York to Franklin and Marshall College.

LANCASTER, Penn., Aug. 4.—Gen. J. Watts de Peyster of Tivoli, N. Y., who recently gave the Franklin and Marshall College here a beautiful library building, has written a letter to Prof. Kieffer, librarian at the college, tendering the gift of the bronze statue of Abraham de Peyster, that is now in New York, and which he asks to have erected on a commanding site in front of the new library building. The gift has been accepted.

In giving the statue to this college Gen. de Peyster informs his friends here that political differences have arisen in New York, and in order to obliterate them he will remove the statue and erect another in its stead in Central Park.

COLLISION IN THE RAPIDS.

The America and the Algerian Narrowly Escape on the St. Lawrence.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Aug. 4.—Two passenger steamers, the America of the American Line, and the Algerian of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, were in collision yesterday in the famous Lachine Rapids of the St. Lawrence River, near Montreal. Both were crowded with passengers, and a panic ensued when the two crafts came together.

Above the roar of the rapids came the grinding and splintering of wood as the two boats dashed down the rapids together. Many of the passengers fainted, and pandemonium reigned on board.

No one on either boat was injured, however, and the damage to both boats is comparatively slight.

As soon as the end of the rapids was reached the steamers were headed for docks and the passengers disembarked.

LOGAN DAY CAUSED A SCANDAL.

Monument Committee Punishes Amusement Companies Which Violated Agreements.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—A quarrel is brewing among the managers of the various Logan Day ceremonies concerning the distribution of the funds. The Coliseum people and Pain Fireworks Company agreed to furnish their share of the entertainment for $2,500. They got $1,500 in advance. The Monument Commissioners made them agree that the show should be free to the guests, and stipulated that the reception to Mrs. Logan should precede the fireworks exhibition.

The fireworks were shown first, and now the Commissioners refuse to pay over the one-thousand-dollar balance. The owners of the ground on which the Coliseum stands do not think the company got its share of the money paid over. They got $400, which is more, so the Chicago Amusement Company claims, than any one else got. John T. Dickinson, who is head of the latter company, says his associates and the Pain Company lost money in the venture.

Commissioner Harper said to-day that the Logan Monument Committee had plenty of funds to pay all bills, but inasmuch as the amusement companies had failed to carry out their part of the agreement and created a scandal, the committee had decided to stand on its legal rights and refuse to pay the $1,000 additional demanded.

INDIANS STOP A SEANCE.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 4.—A party of Spiritualists from Fort Smith, Ark., gave a seance at Sallisaw, Indian Territory, last night, which was attended by many Indians, half-breeds, and a few whites. The mediums used a trumpet for the conveyance of messages from the spirit land, which was arranged so that the muzzle of it protruded through an opening in the curtain. Its whispered utterances were very interesting for a time, and the audience watched the proceedings with awe and wonderment.

Finally, however, an Indian named Walking Stick, called for the spirit of See Quoyah, and the spirit of the departed Indian grunted through the trumpet. Walking Stick then asked as a test question: "Who invented the Cherokee alphabet?" The trumpet answered, giving a long Indian name. The Indians became very indignant at this answer, for they knew that See Quoyah himself was the inventor of the alphabet of the Cherokees.

A tumult arose, during which some one in the rear of the hall fired a revolver and a rush was made for the curtain. The trumpet and other paraphernalia was destroyed, but the mediums managed to escape through a window into the woods, or they would have been roughly used and probably killed.

DENIED BY CARL SCHURZ.

A dispatch from Washington printed in The Mail and Express a few evenings ago, with accompanying editorial comment, contained a report to the effect that President McKinley had offered to Mr. Carl Schurz first the Presidency of the Civil Service Commission and then the Russian mission, and added that Mr. Schurz was said to be not unwilling to accept either one position or the other. When this dispatch was shown to Mr. Schurz, he said:

"The hysterics of The Mail and Express are very comical. There is not a particle of truth in all this talk about my having 'made application for' or 'desiring' or being 'ready to accept' the Russian mission or anything else. It is pure invention. My friends know that for many years nothing in the gift of the Government could have had the slightest charm for me, but it seems that some persons are utterly unable to conceive the idea that a man should not want an office."

Could Not Enter Grant's Tomb.

For three hours yesterday afternoon expert locksmiths were trying to force an entrance into Grant's Tomb. A Mr. Burnside, who has the only key to the heavy bronze door which leads to the interior, was unable to open it, as is his daily custom, and he had to summon locksmiths, who finally succeeded in turning the troublesome lock. This is the second time it has required the attention of experts.

Rockwood's Photographs of Children beat the world! $6 per dozen. 1,440 Broadway.—Adv.

NEWS FROM THE KLONDIKE

Miners Going into the Gold Fields with Scarcely Six Months' Store of Supplies.

SUFFERING AND CRIME LIKELY

Jack Bethel and His Son in Seattle—A Son of "Old Hutch" There Too—New Steamship Companies Daily Incorporated—Boats Building.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 4.—A letter received here to-day from D. J. McKinney, who sailed for Dyea and the Yukon July 23, says that many of those then at the White Pass were not supplied with food enough to last them half way to the Klondike. Six men had three months' supplies and $50 each. Eight had no supplies at all and very little money. In many cases the supplies taken along would not last more than six months.

He says that suffering and almost starvation is sure to come this Winter in the Yukon Basin. Men will be murdered for refusing food to those who have improvidently gone into the country, trusting to luck to get through the Winter alone.

Packing has risen to 28 cents per pound across the White Pass. This, with the 35 per cent. specific duty charged by Canadian customs officers, depletes the purses of more than half of those now ready to go into the country.

Jack Bethel, Superintendent of the Comstock Mine in the days of the famous Sutro tunnel, arrived here to-day with his son. They will hunt for placer gold and quartz on Stewart River. W. I. Hutchinson, son of "Old Hutch," of Chicago, is here en route north.

The new steamship companies are being incorporated daily, and in two weeks more than a dozen steamers and sailing vessels will be on the route between the sound and Alaska, either coming or going. To-day the Northwest Trading and Transportation Company let a contract for three more steamers for the Yukon plying between St. Michael's and Dawson City. They will be built by Moran Brothers, who have a Government contract for two torpedo boats, and will be finished by Spring. This makes a total of eight steamers to be built here for the company. They will be used on the run next season.

It is evident that the company is preparing to do an immense business next year, and that the present rush to the new Eldorado will continue for some time. Twenty-eight tickets at $300 each were sold on the steamship Humboldt to-day. She sails Aug. 13 for St. Michael's.

BIG CHICAGO CORPORATION.

Organized with $25,000,000 to Get at the Gold Quartz Mines in Eastern Alaska.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—A gigantic Chicago corporation, with a capital of $25,000,000, has been organized to get at the gold quartz mines in Eastern Alaska. John Cudahy, the packer, is at the head of the company, and, it is estimated, the mines it will own will be worth shortly $50,000,000.

New York and London syndicates have been trying to get the property, but without success.

The new corporation is an outgrowth of the North American Transportation and Trading Company, incorporated five years ago with a capital of $450,000. The company was organized for a two-fold object—to carry passengers and freight and to systematically prospect the mountains of Eastern Alaska for gold.

Cudahy is the largest individual stockholder and owns a controlling interest in the enterprise.

STEAMERS SAILING NORTH.

List of the Vessels Leaving Seattle Between Aug. 4 and Aug. 27.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 4.—The steamer George E. Starr got away shortly before midnight with ninety passengers and twenty horses. On Aug. 9 the steamer Queen goes north. She will carry between 500 and 600 passengers. On the same date the steam barge Ajax will be towed to Dyea by a tug loaded with stock.

Aug. 8 the ship Klondike, chartered by Tacoma parties, will sail. On the same day the steamer Coquitlan will sail from Vancouver.

Aug. 9 the Mexico leaves.

Aug. 12 the Topeka and Rosalie. Aug. 17 the Alki. Aug. 22 the Queen. Aug. 23 the Mexico, and Aug. 27 the Topeka.

Of these all will go through to Dyea save the Topeka, which will go no further than Juneau unless business justifies.

VAGRANTS FOR THE GOLD FIELDS.

Party Arrested on a Freight Train in New Brunswick—One Killed.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 4.—While attempting to jump aboard a freight train here this morning, Otto Trubel of 3,013 Warwick Street, Philadelphia, fell under the train, both of his legs were cut off, and he died within an hour.

Trubel was in company with Christopher Brown of Philadelphia, and the two were on their way to the Klondike gold fields.

Ten men were arrested here this morning in box cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad on a west-bound train. When arraigned in court they said that they were Charles Carroll, a butcher, and Michael McGill, an undertaker, both of Paterson, N. J.; George Yates, a laborer, of Hoboken; John Martin, a beltmaker, of Providence; Joseph Calvey, a spinner, of Fall River; John Burns, a laborer, of Boston; Charles Vernon, of Baltimore, Albert Neally of Philadelphia, and Michael McCarthy, a beltmaker, of New York. All the men said that they were on their way to the gold fields in the Klondike regions.

The ten were sent to jail for five days each on a charge of vagrancy.

ALL MINT RECORDS BROKEN.

$3,750,000 Deposited in San Francisco Aug. 3 for Coinage.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—All mint records were broken by the receipts yesterday, when $3,750,000 in gold was deposited for coinage. Of this amount $750,000 was the property of the Alaska Commercial Company and the balance was deposited by various miners and smelting companies.

FOR FARMS IN ALASKA.

Secretary Wilson on the Possible Yukon Agriculture.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department has been here for two days. He conferred with a number of people interested in Alaska, and then said:

"I am greatly interested in the development of Alaska. With the aid of three experienced men, who are now in the Yukon country, the Department of Agriculture is making extensive investigations with a view of learning the value of the agricultural resources of the principal valleys, and it is certain an experimental farm will be established within a year near the junction of the Yukon and Tanano Rivers, or in some other favorable location."

He pledged himself to work for the project, and he said Congress would appropriate at least $15,000 for the purpose, and there seemed to be no obstacle to the trial for the experiment next Spring.

Secretary Wilson favors the plan of sending a colony of practical farmers to the Yukon Valley as soon as possible to establish farms and supply the miners with grain, meats, and vegetables.

OWNERSHIP OF THE KLONDIKE.

No Dispute Will Be Made Regarding Canada's Claim.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Incited by the newspaper publications recently tending to throw doubt upon the ownership of the Klondike gold fields, some of the high Government officials who would naturally be expected to deal with the question if it comes to a practical issue, have been quietly looking into the matter with a view to preparing themselves for the controversy that may arise.

Their views are in substance that there can be no valid objection advanced to the title of Great Britain to this territory. A careful examination of all of the trustworthy charts and maps made far enough back in date to be free from suspicion of influence of the recent heavy gold finds has convinced these officers that, so far as the Klondike fields, as defined by the latest reports are concerned, there can be no question that they lie east of the one hundred and forty-first meridian, which defines the boundary line, and so are within British territory by about thirty-five miles at least.

As for the meridian itself, it is said that it has been so closely located by the surveys of the Canadians and our own Coast Survey that there is not at any point a difference of more than 700 feet in the claimed boundary, which, of course, would not substantially affect any controversy that might grow out of the title.

HEIR TO $1,000,000 GOES NORTH.

C. P. Champlain Starts on a Sightseeing Trip to Alaska.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Charles Pope Champlain, the eighteen-year-old son of the late George W. Champlain, the millionaire Board of Trade operator, has gone to the Klondike gold fields. His object in visiting Alaska is not particularly to gain a fortune, but rather to see, have adventures, and gain experience.

When he arrives of age he will come into a fortune of more than $1,000,000, and it is not necessary for him to seek another, but he preferred to spend the intervening time until he comes of age braving the hardships of an arctic Winter. Champlain will arrive at Seattle in time to leave for St. Michael's Island Aug. 7.

PLOT AGAINST THE CZAR?

Report that the Dowager Czarina Tried to Secure the Regency.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—The Hamburgische Correspondent publishes a curious story about the Dowager Czarina.

It says that last May she tried to secure the Regency, but in her insistent endeavors to get Emperor Nicholas to go abroad on account of alleged illness, the Czar's suspicions were aroused. He heard of the intrigue, assembled his body guard, and summoned the Dowager Empress and other Court intriguers, including the Minister of the Imperial Household, Count Vorontzoff-Daschkoff.

All were confounded at the discovery of the plot. Count Vorontzoff-Daschkoff was compelled to resign, and it is probable that the Dowager Empress will reside permanently at Copenhagen.

200 WOMEN DROWNED.

A Swimming Bath Destroyed by Floods in the Dneiper.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 4.—A dispatch from Krementchug, in the Province of Poltava, on the River Dneiper, says that the floods have destroyed a swimming bath in the river and that 200 women have been drowned.

SHE DIED AS A RECLUSE.

Venerable Mrs. Melina Van Holt's Body Found in a Lumber Yard Near the Harlem River.

After threescore and ten years of life Mrs. Melina Van Holt was found dead in Gustaveson's lumber yard at One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and Rider Avenue yesterday morning. The yellow, wrinkled face was turned to the sky and the hollows under the eyes and in the cheeks were filled with the rain. The old woman died from exposure and starvation. In the pocket of the rusty, ragged dress was found a life insurance policy for $1,000 in favor of her daughter, Mrs. Henry Albers, of 320 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

Until a year ago Mrs. Van Holt lived at the home of her son-in-law, Henry Albers. She had a quarrel with the family and moved to the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. Emma Vetter of 601 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, but a month ago she left there. It is now believed she had been living for the past month, during all of that rainy weather, in the lumber yard. Her body was found between two high stacks of boards, and near it was a sort of shelter or cave among the lumber, where she made her home.

Policeman Donehall of the Alexander Avenue Station saw Mrs. Van Holt entering the lumber yard Tuesday morning and stopped her. She told him that she had some business to attend to at the office, and he let her pass. The body was removed to the home of Henry Albers. The insurance policy and other papers were given to the Coroner.

Until about nve years ago Mrs. Van Holt kept a boathouse on the Harlem River at the foot of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. She has a daughter, Mrs. Philip Bassome, who lives in Newark, N. J., and a son-in-law named Elvis, a cigarmaker. All of them are in comfortable circumstances.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The heated condition has remained nearly stationary in the Gulf and South Atlantic States and Ohio Valley. Palestine reports 104, Little Rock 102, Memphis 100, Nashville and Vicksburg 98, Cairo, Oklahoma, Abilene, Galveston, Chattanooga, and Parkersburg 96; Washington City 90. Cool northwesterly winds blowing from the high area over North Dakota have lowered the temperature in the lower lake region, Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys. Albany and Parkersburg report a fall of 22, Pittsburg 20.

Showers have occurred in the lake regions, the Ohio, Middle, and Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and on the middle slope.

The temperature has risen in the Upper Missouri Valley, has fallen, as above stated, and remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	68	68	73
6 A. M.	67	68	73
9 A. M.	72	69	77
12 M.	82	76	81
4 P. M.	85	80	84
6 P. M.	85	80	83
9 P. M.	81	76	80
12 P. M.	76	74	79

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	78¾
Weather Bureau	76
Corresponding date 1896	76
Corresponding date for last twenty years	73

Poland Water Cures Inflammation of the kidneys. Circulars, 3 Park Pl., N. Y.—Adv.

THE POLICE BOARD MEETS

Defense of O'Brien Does Not Make a Favorable Impression on the New Commissioner.

DETECTIVE BUREAU CENSURED

Motion to Fill the Inspectorship Vacancies—Rearrangement of Standing Committees Puts Parker in a Back Seat—Without a Chairmanship.

Col. George Moore Smith, successor to Col. Grant, attended a meeting of the Police Board as a Commissioner for the first time yesterday morning and by his vote enabled Commissioners Moss and Andrews to pass a resolution of censure of the Bureau of Detectives, against the vigorous opposition of Commissioner Parker. He also proposed to go ahead and fill the four vacant Inspectorships out of hand. The

had any trouble with—the only man I have not been able to see.

Mr. Parker—You can see him when you will. You have only to tap your bell and call for him.

President Moss—I do not mean that way. I do not want to see him at the end of a chain. He has so conducted himself that I could not speak to him personally with any self-respect.

Mr. Parker—If he has been discourteous to the President, I am willing to put him on trial for that discourtesy.

The Language Objected To.

Mr. Moss said he did not care to go so far. Mr. Parker read the language of O'Brien, which the President thought in criticism of himself, as follows:

"I have carefully noted the statements of President Moss made to Acting Sergeant McCauley in criticism of the working of this bureau in this case, and his admonition as to the course which should be pursued in regard to the rules of the bureau in cases of this character.

"It is within the bounds of probability that the President's criticisms are well founded and his suggestions correct. But with the greatest deference I beg to report to you that an accurate acquaintance with all the facts in this particular case and a twenty years' knowledge of this and other important detective bureaus, the reasons which led to its development, the evils it was instituted to avoid, and the benefits it has attained leave my mind more firmly convinced than ever that the course commended by a generation of experience is the only salutary course to adhere to in the future; and that to relax the rule, as suggested by President Moss, would not be in the direction of the greatest efficacy of administration."

Commissioner Parker declared that there was nothing insolent, impertinent, or wrong in this language or in its tone.

Col. Smith thought there was a lack of discipline somewhere.

Mr. Parker—Do you mean to tell me that he cannot even comment on the action of his superior officer?

Mr. Moss—He ought to have embodied those views in a report to me.

Col. Smith—He tries to lead the President.

Mr. Parker—What would be more proper than for him to lead the President in a matter of this kind?

Mr. Parker became somewhat nettled at the inattention of Mr. Andrews to some further remarks which he made, and said: "If no interchange of views is wanted, we might deliver our votes in our own rooms."

To this Mr. Andrews replied: "Under certain circumstances I think that would be a good plan."

Moss's Resolution Passed.

The vote was then taken on the motion of President Moss, Col. Smith having said that he thought he understood the situation, and it was carried by a vote of 3 to 1—Mr. Parker voting in the negative.

A delegation of property owners, for whom Charles A. Reed was spokesman, was heard in opposition to the proposed location of the Thirty-fifth Police Precinct Station House in Bailey Avenue. President Moss said the protest would receive consideration.

Col. Smith Means Business.

Here it was that Col. Smith, in a quiet and businesslike tone, said: "By the way, I notice there are four vacant Inspectorships. Cannot they be filled?"

Every one in the room stirred at these words, and all waited to note their effect.

President Moss, with a broad smile on his face, replied: "Yes, they could be, but—"

Col. Smith—Then let us fill them. What is the difficulty in the way?

President Moss explained that that was a long story, and said: "I admire the soldierly way in which Col. Smith goes at things. You do not seem to believe in acting offices."

Col. Smith—No: I do not. I would like to go ahead now and fill those offices.

"So would I," said the President.

"So would I," said Mr. Andrews.

"So would I," chimed in Mr. Parker, "if it could be done in a proper and legal way."

Col. Smith—Then I'll have to find out from you what is the proper and legal way.

The President explained to the new Commissioner, who had declared his willingness to stay there all night if necessary to fill those offices, that there must first be examinations, and that before those examinations could be held the board's amended civil service rules must be sent to Albany for approval by the State Board.

Mr. Andrews reported from a committee to revise the civil service regulations, of which Mr. Parker was the other member, a set of revised rules. These were adopted and ordered sent to the State Civil Service Board for approval. One of these rules provides that examinations for merit shall be held by the Police Civil Service Board. Fitness of applicants will be determined by the Commissioners.

Rearrangement of Committees.

Just before adjournment the President announced a rearrangement of the Standing Committees of the board as follows:

Pensions—Parker and Andrews.

Elections—Smith, Parker, and Andrews.

Repairs and Supplies—Smith and Andrews.

Rules and Discipline—Andrews and Smith.

Before the resignation of Col. Grant last week, these committees were made up thus:

Pensions—Parker and Grant; Elections—Parker, Grant, and Andrews; Repairs and Supplies—Grant and Moss; Rules and Discipline—Grant and Parker.

Under this rearrangement Mr. Parker is to serve on no important committee, except that on Elections, and in this membership of that committee is taken from him. The removal of Mr. Parker from the Rules and Discipline Committee was interpreted by some as a move hostile to Chief Conlin and one looking to his possible trial on the old charges. Commissioners Moss, Andrews, and Smith would not talk of the new committees. Mr. Parker, however, said there was no advantage to his opponents in the board apparent to him in taking him off the Committee on Rules and Discipline, as no matter how he might have stood on any matter before that committee there were apparently votes enough in the board against him.

"The only reason I can see for the reconstruction of the committees," said Mr. Parker, "is that they wanted to sever me as far as possible from Col. Smith, so that I could not have any close communication with him."

Mr. Parker declared that the action of his colleagues in the Detective Bureau matter was a cut-and-dried affair. He quoted these words: "Another such victory and I shall be ruined," and said that another such cut-and-dried affair and his colleagues would be ruined.

COMPLAINTS TO THE POLICE.

Before the meeting of the Police Board yesterday President Moss made a statement denying that he called on Recorder Goff Tuesday to talk of old charges against certain police officials growing out of the Lexow investigation.

The routine business was begun by the reading of an opinion from the Corporation Counsel advising the board not to appeal from the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which reinstated Sergt. James P. Tucker, who had been dismissed on a charge of drunkenness. This advice was taken and the board restored Tucker to duty.

A communication was received from Phillips & Avery, attorneys, who are tenants in The Tribune Building, complaining of annoyance caused by a baseball exhibition that is carried on in front of the building. The complaint stated that this exhibition caused great crowds to collect, and block the street. The matter was referred to Chief Conlin, with an order to prevent the blocking of the street. President Moss said that Park Row and adjacent streets were greatly blocked by vendors, and that was a matter to be regulated also.

The suspension of Patrolman Thomas F. Devine, who shot and killed Cornelius O'Keefe on Saturday night, was continued, with pay, pending action by the judicial authorities.

EVIDENCE AGAINST DEVINE.

Policeman Thomas H. Devine was arraigned in the Harlem Court before Magistrate Flammer yesterday charged with the killing of Cornelius O'Keefe, twenty-seven years old, of 227 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, last Saturday night. Devine was taking James Lynch of 313 East One Hundred and Third Street to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station on a charge of drunkenness, when he was attacked by a crowd of toughs, among whom was O'Keefe. The policeman shot O'Keefe in the heart, killing him instantly.

The witnesses heard in the Harlem Court Sunday morning in the Lynch case were again examined. They contradicted one another and even much of their own former testimony. Mrs. Lucy Cook of 313 East One Hundred and Third Street, O'Keefe's mother, repeated her statement that her son had first been clubbed by the policeman and knocked down, and that he was shot while lying on the pavement. Other witnesses for the prosecution were Mrs. Frank Woehrle, Thomas Rafferty, Mrs. Kate Goldsmith, and Mrs. Lena Glazier, all of 313 East One Hundred and Third Street; William Lang of 223 East One Hundred and Third Street, and Mrs. Annie Dahme of 311 East One Hundred and Third Street. Their testimony was all against the policeman, though its effect was weakened by its lack of consistency.

The hearing was adjourned until next Tuesday at 2 P. M.

CONLIN WILL NOT RETIRE.

"I have had a good time, and I feel like a fighting cock," said Chief of Police Peter Conlin, yesterday after his return from a three weeks' vacation.

"Does that mean fight?" he was asked.

"Not unless there is fighting to be done," he replied. "If there is, I will do my share of it."

When asked about the rumor of his resignation, Chief Conlin said:

"I have no intention of resigning, and have never thought of such a thing. I certainly should not resign at this juncture, even if I wished to get out, because my motives would be misconstrued. But I will not resign. I have no cause of dissatisfaction. Matters are getting along charmingly in the Board of Police Commissioners," he added, with a peculiar smile. "I can point with pride to my record at the head of the Police Department; and I am in a good humor with the world, and even with the newspapers. I am going to stay at my post, and do my duty in keeping up and improving the force. I have no reason to complain of the relations that exist between the Commissioners and myself. I shall report for duty to-morrow morning.

"I see they have made some changes since I have been gone," he continued. "Col. Smith is a good man for the place. He is an excellent soldier and disciplinarian. I have known him for many years, and regard him as a friend."

"Have you observed that the votes in the board are now generally 3 to 1, instead of 2 to 2?"

"I have. The way the Commissioners vote does not affect me at all. The Commissioners are there to execute the law as it applies to them, and I am here to execute the law as it applies to me. When it comes to acting on my own responsibility or deferring to the wishes of the board, I go upon my own responsibility every time. I am independent of them, and yet, whenever I act on my own responsibility I am charged with insubordination. What am I to do? I can only go ahead and discharge my duty as I see it."

"Do you expect the old charges to be brought up against you again?"

"I do not. In fact, I do not expect any trouble with the present board. I regard as utter nonsense the published rumor that Mr. Moss, Col. Smith, and Mr. Andrews are united against me. I am on friendly terms with all of them."

"If the charges should be brought, however?"

"I do not cross bridges until I get to them. I do not care to say what I would do if the board decided that I had been insubordinate, and tried to oust me. As I am not under the authority of the board, I do not see how it could come to any such conclusion, but I have no fear of such a result."

Chief Conlin would not express any opinion as to the action of the Police Board yesterday in reference to the Detective Bureau. He said that he had not seen any of the Commissioners since his return, and knew nothing about the matter.

MINERS GAINING GROUND.

Accessions to the Ranks of the Strikers at De Armitt's Mines—Advance in Coal.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 4.—The striking miners gained another victory at Plum Creek this morning by inducing twenty more men to join the ranks. All of them were diggers. This leaves the mine working with about half the force of yesterday. There is little change in the situation at the other De Armitt mines. The Sandy Creek mine is practically closed, and the Turtle Creek is running with about one-third of the regular force.

President W. P. De Armitt of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company says that his men are not on a strike and are not in sympathy with the movement. "They have been intimidated," he said, "and I have no doubt that all would return to work if the forces of strikers encamped at the different mines were withdrawn."

The miners at Schmock's mines on the Redstone branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, came out to-day, and the mines are once more closed down. When the news was received in this city the price of coal jumped to $1 a ton, and brokers said prices were likely to advance to $1.50 before next week.

At the hearing in the case of President Dula and others, charged with riot and unlawful assemblage this afternoon before Justice Semmes, a number of witnesses were heard, but the Justice reserved his decision until to-morrow afternoon.

Trouble in West Virginia.

WHEELING, West Va., Aug. 4.—Except in the Fairmont region, where J. W. Rae and Joseph Wood appear to be making some headway, the strike leaders in this State are losing courage. The strike in the Kanawha Valley is a failure thus far, while in the New River region there has been but little to lend encouragement. On the Norfolk and Western there is nothing to indicate that a strike was ever ordered, aside from a few disheartened agitators, who are met coldly by the miners.

At Corinth, West Va., last night, Joseph Giozanni, an Italian coal miner, was beaten so badly by a gang of striking Hungarian miners that he cannot live, and four of his fellow-countrymen were severely maltreated. The disorder at Corinth leads to the fear that serious trouble may follow an attempt to arrest the foreigners who are mixed up in it. There is a feud between the Italian and Hungarian miners, and since they have taken opposite sides of the strike they are decidedly dangerous.

Missouri Miners Strike.

ARDMORE, Mo., Aug. 4.—Two hundred and fifty diggers in the Missouri and Kansas Coal Company's mines here have gone on strike for an advance from 40 to 50 cents for mining. The company has discharged all the other employes and closed the mines.

NEGRO HELP CAUSES A STRIKE.

Six Hundred White Operatives Leave Work in Atlanta Cotton Mills—Factory Forced to Shut Down.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 4.—Two hundred women and girls employed at the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, in this city, struck this morning because of the employment of negro help by the management.

The operatives learned yesterday that twenty-five colored women were to be put to work in the folding department to-day. The white women employed in the mills gathered about the main entrance this morning and awaited the arrival of the President, Jacob Elsas. The newly employed negro women were already there. When Mr. Elsas came, the white women explained that they wanted to know whether it was true that he proposed to put negroes to work with them. He said that he did, and the white women refused to go to work.

At noon the 400 men employed in the mills walked out in obedience to the orders of the Textile Workers' Union, and in sympathy with the striking female operatives. This forced the closing down of the factory. About 800 men, women, and children are affected by the strike.

ONE HUNDRED WOMEN STRIKE.

The one hundred women employed as warpers in the Rhenania Silk Mills at College Point, L. I., struck yesterday for an increase in wages. The women met Tuesday night, and decided to strike if an increase was not granted them. They also decided to demand that the striking men weavers who have been out for some time be taken back at the old scale.

Yesterday a committee of the women called on Hugo Funk, the proprietor of the mill, before the hour of going to work, and presenting their demands, met with a refusal. Mr. Funk said that he will close the mill down for an indefinite period before he will give in to the strikers.

HASTINGS NOT A CANDIDATE.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 4.—Gov. Hastings to-day denied the published report that he was to be a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Senator Quay.

He did not discuss the story that there was a breach between him and the senior Senator, contenting himself with the statement that he had no plans beyond his present office.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Dr. A. T. Bull, Buffalo.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. H. W. Ladd, Rhode Island; Senator Hiram White, Syracuse.

GILSEY—Gen. Austin, Superintendent of State Prisons, Corning.

GRAND—A. M. Cheney, Fish Commissioner, Glens Falls.

HOFFMAN—Judge Samuel A. Beardsley, Utica.

HOLLAND—Alexander Baring, London.

MURRAY HILL—Ex-Senator H. B. Plunkett, Massachusetts; the Rev. Robert H. Paine, Baltimore; Prof. B. E. Fust, University of West Virginia.

PARK AVENUE—Judge E. L. Lewis, Waterbury, Conn.

PLAZA.—Gen. L. Seasongood, Cincinnati.

WALDORF—Henry Outrey of the French Legation, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Albany, N. Y.—Waldman Brothers: L. Waldman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Allentown, Penn.—F. Schwartz & Son: F. J. Schwartz, clothing; E. Schwartz, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Ardmore, I. T.—Westheimer & Daube: M. Westheimer, dry goods; Stuart House.

Atlanta, Ga.—Kahn Brothers: S. Kahn, woolens; Sinclair House.
Kahn Brothers; A. Kahn, woolens; Sinclair House.
Schiff & Weber; M. Weber, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Baltimore, Md.—Greenstein, Markel & Co.; M. Markel, hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.
S. Solomon & Co.; M. Mayer, millinery; Hotel Bartholdi.
Posner Brothers; W. P. Farley, dress goods and blankets; Hotel Albert.
R. M. Sutton & Co.; R. M. Sutton, prints and woolens; St. Denis Hotel.
Plarre Brothers & Co.; J. M. Fisher, dress goods and woolens; St. Denis Hotel.

Bangor, Me.—Lyford & Woodward; C. E. Woodward, hats and caps; Hotel Imperial.

Brenham, Texas.—Werner & Dobert; F. Dobert, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Burlington, Iowa.—Schramm, Schmeig & Co.; J. E. Schramm, dry goods, &c.; R. E. Schramm, notions; Hotel Albert.

Boston, Mass.—S. A. Isaacson & Co.; S. A. Isaacson, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
R. H. White Company; W. F. Finlayson, ladies' kid gloves; G. W. Freund, boys' clothing, 81 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.
F. P. O'Connor, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.

Boston, Mass.—Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce; A. G. Bowditch, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Charleston, S. C.—M. Marks & Sons; L. Marks, dry goods, notions, &c.; Stuart House.
Irvin & Stevens; J. E. Irvin, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Chatsworth, Ill.—Bushway & Co.; F. M. Bushway, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Timothy Dry Goods and Carpet Company; W. G. Timothy, dry goods; 473 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Cherow, S. C.—H. W. Finlayson, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Chicago, Ill.—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; F. D. Fox, confectionery, &c.; L. L. Geraghty, notions and fancy goods, Eighteenth Street and Sixth Avenue; Hotel Geriach.
Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss S. Thal, art embroideries; J. J. Brennan, represents; P. Caspary, fancy goods and millinery, Eighteenth Street and Sixth Avenue; Holland House.
Siegel, Cooper & Co.; E. C. Cooper, domestics and woolens; R. S. Ryan, represents; H. Shepard, hosiery; J. G. Walker, furnishing goods; B. McKnight, represents; J. Brookman, represents; C. N. Bos, represents; G. Werthan, represents, Eighteenth Street and Sixth Avenue; Hotel Albert.
Frank Brothers; J. Mayer, cloaks and suits; A. Frank, druggists' sundries; 115 Worth Street.
Griswold, Palmer & Co.; P. B. Palmer, cloaks and suits; Windsor Hotel.
Stransky, Friedman & Hanckseld; L. Friedman, woolens; Morton House.
J. B. Phillipson, notions and clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Marks & Sons; M. Marks, woolens, 33 White Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Rollmann & Sons; H. Rollmann, furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.
Bahlman, Smith & Co.; F. E. Bahlman, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
May, Stern & Co.; T. P. May, carpets; St. George Hotel.
Oppenheimer, Strauss & Co.; S. J. Oppenheimer, furnishing goods; Holland House.

Clarksville, Texas.—Bloom Brothers; S. R. Bloom, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Hower & Higbee; E. C. Higbee, dry goods, &c.; Plaza Hotel.
W. Bailey & Son; W. Bailey, carpets; Sturtevent House.
O. D. Meyer Company; A. J. Snell, millinery and ribbons; Sinclair House.

Conway, Ark.—Frankenthal & Schwarz; L. Schwarz, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Marlborough.

Denver, Col.—J. J. Joslin & Son; F. Hedgecock, notions; Stuart House.

Detroit, Mich.—J. Yates & Co.; C. H. Bunnell, woolens; Hotel Cadillac.

Des Moines, Iowa.—H. Blotseky, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Easton, Penn.—Goldsmith Brothers; I. M. Goldsmith, clothing; Stuart House.

Fort Worth, Texas.—D. Druben, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hartford, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; A. Hutter, notions and trimmings; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Henderson, Texas.—D. B. Druben, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Jeanerette, La.—L. Wormser & Brothers; L. Wormser, shoes; Hotel Marlborough.

Joplin, Mo.—M. E. Isaacs & Co.; H. Jacobs, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Joplin, Mo.—Christian & Biledung; P. A. Christian, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Cowan, McClung & Co.; J. H. Cowan, woolens; 73 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
George & Lowe; A. George, notions; Hotel Albert.

Lake Charles, La.—J. Frank, shoes; Hotel Marlborough.

Madison, Ind.—Hoffstadt Brothers; M. Hoffstadt, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Madison, Wis.—Olson & Swerhusen; H. J. Veerhusen, clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Memphis, Tenn.—H. Horn & Co.; H. Horn, cloaks and clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Gimbel Brothers; S. H. Gimbel, cloaks and suits; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.
J. Webber, clothing; Holland House.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Minneapolis Dry Goods Company; W. D. McCready, laces and notions; A. E. Ludwig, cloaks; 2 Walker Street.

New Haven, Conn.—F. M. Brown & Co.; J. H. Pangburn, housefurnishing goods; 108 Worth Street; Morton House.

New Orleans, La.—S. & J. Katz & Co.; F. H. Katz, notions; 51 Leonard Marlborough.

Ottawa, Kan.—Davenport, Lathrop & Co.; J. A. Davenport, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Ottawa, Ill.—Fiske & Beem; F. L. Fiske, clothing; Gilsey House.

Petersburg, Va.—Meyhen, Son & Co.; C. Cohen, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Pittsburg, Penn.—Jones & Laughlin; J. Laughlin, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Kaufmann Brothers; L. Kaufmann, boys' clothing; Stuart House.

Pittsfield, Mass.—Kennedy & McInnes; A. Kennedy, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

Providence, R. I.—The Hartwell Richards Company; E. F. Spooner, small wares; 258 Church Street; Hotel Manhattan.
J. Samuels & Brother; J. Samuels, clothing; Hotel Manhattan.
B. Lee & Co.; J. H. Easterbrook, notions; A. Spence, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Quincy, Ill.—I. Lesem & Co.; I. Lesem, woolens; 51 Leonard Street.

Rochester, N. Y.—L. Adler Brothers & Co.; J. J. Bokrow, clothing; Hoffman House.
Smith, Beir & Gormley; W. H. Smith, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Schenectady, N. Y.—H. S. Barney & Co.; E. P. Yost, furnishing goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Seguin, Texas.—Nolte Brothers; F. Nolte, dry goods, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

Shenandoah, Penn.—L. Golden, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Springfield, Mass.—Smith & Murray; A. Leith, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

St. Louis, Mo.—J. M. Maguire & Co.; J. M. Maguire, clothing; Hotel Cadillac.
McCormick & Martin; J. V. Martin, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

St. Joseph, Mo.—R. L. McDonald & Co.; J. R. McDonald, manufacturing department, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

St. Paul, Minn.—Lampher, Finck & Skinner; J. H. Skinner, hats and caps; Hotel Manhattan.

Spokane Falls, Washington.—Spokane Dry Goods Co.; C. H. Jones, cloaks and suits; Metropolitan Hotel.
Spokane Dry Goods Co.; B. Paterson, notions; Gilsey House.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Maher Brothers: Donald Dey, 66 Grand Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Utica, N. Y.—Maher Brothers: J. L. Maher, clothing; Sinclair House.

Worcester, Mass.—The Denholm & McKay Company; T. S. Kinsman, laces and embroideries; 2 Walker Street.

York, Penn.—P. Welst & Sons; B. C. Welst, notions; Stuart House.

Zanesville, Ohio.—The Black & Grant Company; E. S. Grant, white goods, laces, furnishing goods, hosiery, and gloves; Broadway Central Hotel.

Equitable Wins in Court.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—James E. McElroy failed to pay his life insurance premiums to the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York until he was taken with appendicitis. Two days before his death he made the necessary payment. The company alleged he kept it ignorant of his illness, and that if he had not done so the policy would not have been issued. In the United States Court to-day Judges Thayer and Sanborn held that the company was damaged and ordered a new trial. Judge Caldwell dissented, holding that the decision of the lower court for payment of the policy was just.

Counterfeit Pennies in Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—The United States authorities have discovered a large number of counterfeit pennies at the Sub-Treasury here. It has not been uncommon in the past to have a bad penny turn up now and then in the lots sent for examination, but during last week the percentage of bad pieces has become enormous, as many as eighteen being found in one four-hundred-dollar lot. Curiously enough, all these come from Boston houses, so that there is little doubt that the gang is operating in this city or the immediate vicinity. There is no Secret Service agent here to investigate the discovery.

CYCLISTS' NATIONAL MEET

Throngs of Wheelmen Gather on the Opening Day in the Quaker City.

THE NEW YORK RIDERS ARRIVE

About Forty in the First Delegation, Including Two Women, Wheel in at 7 o'Clock—How the Visitors Are Entertained.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—Close, sultry weather characterized the opening day of the eighteenth National meet of the League of American Wheelmen, but it did not lessen the number of arrivals. The roll of wheelmen already registered is far greater than at any previous two race meets, and every railroad train to-night brought additional visitors.

Among those arriving to-day were Albert Mott of Baltimore, Chairman of the National Racing Board; Abbott Bassett, Secretary of the National League of American Wheelmen; Sterling Elliott, ex-President of the League, and William H. Klinker, Secretary of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York City, and A. D. Peck, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts Division, who will act as a starter in the races, who wheeled all the way from Boston.

From the first gleam of daylight until after midnight the asphalted streets, suburban roads, and park drives have been dotted by riders of both sexes. The first scheduled run of the meet was started at 9 o'clock from the National headquarters. Over 1,500 riders, many of them women, rode the ten miles to the country clubhouse of the Century Wheelmen, going by the river drive in Fairmount Park and through the picturesque Wissahickon Valley. A much larger number rode out the Lancaster Pike, passing the country homes of some of Philadelphia's wealthiest citizens.

The Indianapolis delegation, headed by Mayor Thomas Taggart and Postmaster Lahm, spent nearly all of last night and to-day securing pledges for the '98 meet. To-day Omaha began to rival their efforts.

Many of the racing cracks have made their appearance and established themselves in quarters. Jonnson of Minneapolis met with an accident late last night, and may not be able to race. He was being paced on the Willow Grove track by Jack Lindley whose rear wheel broke and threw him. Johnson "spilled" over Lindley and severely bruised his right side.

The first section of a large delegation of New York City riders left Jersey City this morning on bicycles to attend the meet. Between thirty-five and forty of them arrived shortly after 7 o'clock this evening. The few that dropped out came in later by train. The run was paced by J. F. Starbuck, but no attempt was made to break any records. The two women who started, Mrs. F. C. Kimball of the Commonwealth Bicyclists of Boston, and Mrs. Etta Hudders of New York, were among the first to arrive.

To-night the visiting League of American Wheelmen members went for a ride on the Delaware, followed by an entertainment at Washington Park.

To-morrow will be devoted to runs and an all-night smoker at the National Headquarters.

Chicago Tax on Wheelmen.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Wheelmen are now threatened with a double city tax on bicycles. The West Park Board has appointed a committee to call on Mayor Harrison and ask him to have $50,000 a year of the present bicycle tax turned over to that board. The board claims the parks and boulevards are used almost exclusively by wheelmen, and that if the Park Board keeps the roads in repair it is no more than just that it should receive enough of the revenue raised from wheelmen to pay for lighting the boulevards. In case the city does not accede to the proposition the board proposes to impose a special tax of its own upon the wheelmen.

YACHT SOVEREIGN BEATEN.

An exciting race took place in the bay yesterday morning between the twin-screw steamer Monmouth and the steam yacht Sovereign, belonging to M. C. D. Borden.

The Monmouth, which plies between this city and Atlantic Highlands, has long been known as one of the fastest craft plying in the harbor. She left Atlantic Highlands at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning, with 1,200 passengers on board, bound for this city.

The Sovereign, having on board her owner, was one-quarter of a mile ahead of the passenger steamer at the time. The yacht slowed down and allowed the Monmouth to pass about that distance ahead, and then gave chase. Capt. Martin of the Monmouth let his vessel out to her full capacity, while the passengers crowded aft to watch the efforts of the Sovereign, who was churning along at her fastest gait.

The yacht was unable to overtake her rival, and reached the end of the trip the loser of the race by about a quarter of a mile.

FALL OF A COACHING PARTY.

Miss Edith Spaulding of This City and Others Seriously Injured in Liberty, N. Y.

LIBERTY, N. Y., Aug. 4.—A serious accident happened to a coaching party here today, and a number of persons were badly hurt by being thrown down a steep embankment. The injured are:

Miss Edith Spaulding, New York City, skull fractured and may die; Mrs. White, Franklin, N. Y., badly cut and bruised; the Misses Carmody, badly cut and bruised; Geraldine Durrie, New York, cut about the head. The others in the party, who are more or less bruised, are Miss Guntlack, Mrs. Astrande, John Barrett, and Miss Kimberth, nurse, all of New York City.

Miss Daisy Roehsler of Third Street, South Brooklyn, and Lydia Larsen of 116 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, escaped without a scratch. F. B. Andrews of 210 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, New York City, who was on the rear end of the coach, also escaped uninjured.

Henry Salt, the driver of the coach, is said to be hurt, but could not be seen. D. B. Wickham, his employer and the proprietor of the New Liberty House Stables, made the following statement:

"I did not see the accident myself, but upon examination of my wagon I found the whiffletree broken, and I believe that this scared the horses, causing them to go down the steep hill without the driver being able to control them, thus causing the wagon to topple over and the occupants to be thrown down the hill."

The party was composed of inmates of a sanitarium here.

The Loomis Sanitarium of Liberty is a branch of the Loomis Dispensary and Sanitarium for Consumptives of 302 West Thirty-fourth Street, this city. The same Board of Managers presides over both institutions.

Miss Mary E. Dunn, the matron of the New York Sanitarium, was seen last night. She said that she knew only two of the patients injured in the coaching accident. They were the nurse, Miss Kimberth, formerly of Bellevue, and Miss Guntlack, whose sister died a year ago at the sanitarium. Neither of them is among the seriously injured.

MISS MABEL PARRISH MISSING.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Miss Mabel Parrish, from San Antonio, Texas, has not been seen by her acquaintances since Saturday night at 11 o'clock. It is feared that she has met with foul play.

Miss Parrish came to Chicago to enter the Chicago College of Embalming, from which she was graduated last Wednesday. The last seen of her was Saturday evening, when she was noticed in the woman's parlor at the Leland Hotel talking to a young man. Not until Sunday evening was any notice taken of the absence of the young woman. Chief Kepley went to her apartment and found that her trunks were still there. The hotel people do not believe that she has taken her life. She always seemed to have a considerable sum of money with her.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

4:15 A. M.—501 Seventh Avenue; Mary Shields; damage, $2,000.

7:35 P. M.—54 Pike Street; Louis Dresner; damage slight.

6:45 P. M.—245 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street; Samuel Hahn; damage slight.

7:45 P. M.—790 Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE TARIFF.

Belief in the Treasury Department that the Courts Will Uphold the Retroactive Ruling.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Appraiser Wakeman was at the Treasury to-day in consultation with Assistant Secretary Howell, in regard to the application of some of the disputed duties of the new tariff law. Mr. Wakeman said that for the most part the new law is working smoothly, the principal controversies arising about the ruling that the law shall be applied for the entire day on which the law is asserted by the Treasury to have become effective.

It is now assumed in the Treasury that the courts alone can settle that ruling by the department. The dispute about calf skins and hides has not been disposed of by the ruling of the Assistant Secretary that calf skins are dutiable as hides. It is clear enough that tanned or tanned and dressed calf skins must pay 20 per cent. ad valorem, but there is no express declaration that the hides of calves are to be taxed. Mr. Wakeman will enforce the Treasury ruling that the skins of calves are the skins of cattle. But there is a very general opinion about the Treasury that there could have been no dispute if the law had provided that the skins of cattle and calves were to be taxed. There is still reliance placed by the Treasury upon the courts to decide what the intent of the Congress was in all these disputes made possible by indefinite language in the act. Old Treasury officers, who have observed that the courts have been reluctant to construe intent when it is not expressed, do not share the hopeful feeling of the officers, who intend to rely upon the courts to find interpretations in the debates rather than in the language of the law.

It is suggested at the Treasury that in endeavoring to apply the retroactive ruling of the Treasury the Government is likely to loose not only the duty but the cost also of the litigation to enforce the law to the advantage of the Treasury.

MORE TARIFF PROTESTS.

Several additional protests were filed at the Custom House yesterday against the Collector's application of the new tariff duties to imports entered on July 24, the day on which the new law was signed. As the process of liquidating the entries which were made on that day proceeds the number of protests is likely to increase until all of the importers affected by the retroactive construction of the new law are heard from. It is estimated that there will be between 200 and 250 protests in cases arising from entries made on July 24. A large proportion of these cases relate to merchandise brought over on the Paris and Umbria.

W. Wickham Smith of the law firm of Curie, Wickham & Smith, which will represent more than 100 of the protesting importers in this particular matter, expressed the opinion yesterday that a year might elapse before a final decision was obtained on the point at issue. "I observe that the Government officials propose to carry this point as to when the new tariff law took effect, up to the United States Supreme Court," said Mr. Smith. "If that is done, I do not see how we can get a decision before the Fall of 1898."

The wide difference between the old and the new duties on certain grades of goods afforded tempting opportunities for speculation which were taken advantage of. The increase in the import duties on silks, coat linings, and women's and children's dress goods is very great. New York importers could well afford to take the chances of paying the expense of ocean freights and warehouse charges on parcels of merchandise bought from foreign makers conditionally, because if the goods passed through the Custom House under the old law the increased market value of the goods under the new law would have netted a profit of several thousands of dollars.

STEAMER SAALE'S ARRIVAL.

The North German Lloyd steamer Saale arrived at her pier from Bremen, via Southampton, last night, with 189 cabin and 162 steerage passengers. The saloon passengers, when approached by the Customs Inspectors at Quarantine, evinced a thorough knowledge of the personal effects clause of the new tariff law, and with hardly an exception their trunks were packed with an eye to the convenience of the Inspectors. The baggage was extremely light, and the work of inspecting was accomplished in but little more than an hour.

Mrs. Frank Leslie was among the passengers, having been in Europe for several weeks.

Leon Marx, a young American violin virtuoso, who has been a student in the National Conservatory at Berlin, was assessed $45 on a violin which had been presented to him by Dr. Joachim. The young musician protested that the instrument was a present, but the Customs Appraiser, and he left it in their charge until to-day, when he will lay his case before the Collector.

It is thought the amount collected from the passengers will not reach $1,000.

The Saale made the passage from Cherbourg in seven days three hours and fifty minutes, thus lowering her record six hours and twenty-four minutes.

MORE CUSTOMS INSTRUCTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Treasury Department has issued a circular to customs officers directing special attention to the provision in the new Tariff act prohibiting the entry of articles "which shall bear a name or mark which is calculated to induce the public to believe that the article is manufactured in the United States," and Collectors are instructed to use diligence in preventing its violation. Instructions are also given as to the filing of applications for the recording of trade marks in the Treasury Department under Section 2 of the new act.

Free Lumber from Canada.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—Formal notice has been received at the Custom House to the effect that lumber manufactured in New Brunswick from logs cut in the State of Maine, upon the St. John River and its tributaries, owned by American citizens and sawed or hewed in New Brunswick by American citizens, shall continue to be admitted to the United States free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time prescribe. The same conditions affect the produce of the forests of the State of Maine upon the St. Croix River and its tributaries.

Classification of Ribbons.

The classification of ribbons was again considered yesterday by the officials of the Custom House. The meeting ended when it was established that the Appraiser's office was in favor of classifying ribbons as "manufactures of silk," and the Naval Office in favor of assessing them as "trimmings." Collector Bidwell will decide on the classification.

First Dutiable Railroad Ties.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The first consignment of cedar railroad ties under the new Tariff bill reached the Custom House at Chicago this morning. The ties, formerly free, now pay a duty of 20 per cent., and $257 was paid by Ed. A. Ayer, on the schooner's cargo cleared through the Custom House today.

FRANCE AND THE TARIFF.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The Gaulois to-day publishes an interview with the Minister of Commerce, M. Boucher, in which he is quoted as declaring that it "should not for a moment be doubted that President McKinley will spontaneously grant to France 20 per cent. tariff reduction, as permitted by the Dingley bill." M. Boucher is reported to have added:

"It is, of course, only on this condition that France will continue to grant the United States the customs concessions arranged as a quid pro quo for the economic advantages which have now disappeared. In asking for this reduction France will cite the favors accorded to imports from the United States and the liberal legislation enabling American insurance companies to operate in France in competition with the home companies."

LAST YEAR'S EXPORTS.

Big Increase, Both in Manufactures and Agricultural Products, Over the Preceding Year.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Corrected tables about to be published by the Bureau of Statistics will show that the fiscal year ended June 30 was the largest in the history of domestic exports, the value of which reached $1,052,001,300. The next largest was the year 1892, when they amounted to $1,015

WANAMAKER'S

Gratifying success accumulates every day with the August Trade Sale of Furniture. It would seem a peculiar period for such a trade movement. But it is so reasonable that it must command the interest of thoughtful people. The reasonableness appears in our ability to dictate prices at this period of the year on all grades of good Furniture.

This power applies equally to the plain low-priced and the elaborate costly. But the prices on all would be fifty per cent. higher regular.

Many fresh items added daily.

On Tuesday we printed prices of Bed Room Suits.

On Wednesday we gave you prices of Dressing Bureaus.

To-day we print something concerning Chiffoniers. The price range is from $3.50 to $110.

Of Oak, 32 in. wide, 18 in. deep, 4 ft. 6 in. high; 5 large drawers and fancy carved back. $3.50.

Of White Enamel, 33 in. wide, 18 in. deep, 4 ft. 6 in. high; 5 drawers. $9.

Of Curly Birch, Mahogany Finish, 40 in. wide, 20 in. deep, 5 ft. high; 4 small and 3 large drawers and hat box. $12.

Of Curly Birch, swell front, 36 in. wide, 22 in. deep, 5 ft. high; 4 large and 2 small drawers and carved back. $15.

Of Oak, swell front, 36 in. wide, 22 in. deep, 5 ft. high; 4 large and 2 small drawers and carved back. $18.50.

Of Solid Mahogany, 33 in. wide, 20 in. deep, 5 ft. high; 4 large and 2 small drawers and hat box. $20.

Of Solid Mahogany, 34 in. wide, 22 in. deep, 5 ft. high, full swell front and 5 large drawers. $25.

Of Solid Mahogany, 36 in. wide, 20 in. deep, 6 ft. high; 4 large and 2 small drawers, hat box, fancy shaped French beveled plate mirror, top 20x16. $27.50.

Fourth floor.

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Phyllis of Philista. F. F. Moore.
Hispaniola Plate. J. B. Burton.
One of God's Dilemmas. Allen Upward.
At the Sign of the Guillotine. Harold Spender.
Beautiful White Devil. Guy Boothby.
The Lure of Fame. Olive Holland.
Anne of Argyle. Geo. Eyre-Todd.
Alice de Beaurepaire. Tale of Napoleon.
Marjory Moore. Adeline Sargeant.
My Fire Opal. Sarah W. Brooks.
An Ambitious Man. Ella Wheeler Wilcox.
The Herons. Helen Shipton.
James Inwick. P. H. Hunter.
Early Life of Abraham Lincoln. Ida M. Tarbell.

BOOKS PUBLISHED AT $1.25

Margaret Carmichael. Chas. Gibbon.
Copsford Mystery. W. Clark Russell.
A Sailor's Sweetheart. W. Clark Russell.
A Three Stranded Yarn. W. Clark Russell.
Son of Ishmael. L. T. Meade.
Mark Heffron. Alice N. Bailey.
A Soulless Singer. Mary C. Lee.
Tommy Atkins. Robt. Blatchford.
Heart of the World. Rider Haggard.
Joan Haste. Rider Haggard.
Jewel of Ynys Galon. Owen Rhoscomyl.
Jerry the Dreamer. Will Payne.
Galloping Dick. H. B. Marriot Watson.
Revenge. Robt. Barr.
A Woman Intervenes. Robt. Barr.
Daireen. F. Frankfort Moore.
Guilty Bonds. Wm. Le Ineux.
Earth's Enigmas. Chas. G. D. Roberts.
Second Opportunity of Mr. Staplehurst. W. Pett Ridge.
In the Wake of King James. Standish O'Grady.
Dr. Congalton's Legacy. Henry Johnson.
The Parson's Proxy. Kate W. Hamilton.
A Lawyer's Wife. Sir Wm. Geary.
Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac. Eugene Field.

BOOKS PUBLISHED AT $1.50

Sunrise Stories. Roger Riorden and Tozo Takayonagi.
Romance of the Sword. Geo. Duval.
Land of Promise. Paul Bourget.
The Governor's Garden. Geo. R. Rivers.
In the Midst of Paris Alphonse Daudet.
Three Gringoes in Venezuela. R. H. Davis.
Zoraida. Wm. Le Ineux.
Libra. Eleanor Kirk.
Chronicle of Count Antonio. Anthony Hope Kreiegspeil. A War Game. F. H. Groome.

BOOKS PUBLISHED AT $1.75.

Napoleon. Lover and Husband. David Masson.
Trilby. George Du Maurier.

BOOKS PUBLISHED AT $2

The Cid Campeador. A Historical Romance.

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KANSAS INSURANCE WAR.

Probable Clash Between Federal and State Authorities—Investigation of Insurance Loans.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 4.—The Federal authorities and the State of Kansas will probably clash over the regulations of foreign insurance business in this State. Last week Federal Judge Williams, from Arkansas, held court at Manitou, Colorado, and issued a sweeping injunction on behalf of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, restraining Insurance Superintendent McNall from enforcing the State laws regulating insurance companies, and also enjoining Attorney General Boyle from bringing any civil or criminal suit against the company. Gov. Leedy and the State administration propose to contest this order.

A close investigation is now being made of the actual value of property in Kansas upon which Eastern insurance companies have made loans. The investigation is directed by State Superintendent of Insurance McNall, who will make a detailed statement of the condition of these mortgages. He hopes thereby to cause a general investigation of the insurance loan business all over the country. He believes that the security for many of the loans referred to is not worth one-fourth the amount of the loan. This has been brought about by the great shrinkage in real estate values since the loans were made.

The point contended for by the State Superintendent is that the insurance companies will have to readjust their financial affairs in such a manner as to properly meet the changed conditions and make good their showing of assets. The Superintendent has examined property in one county on which insurance companies hold mortgages amounting to $30,000, and reports that the property is not worth more than $5,000.

Japan to Abolish Export Duty.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—Advices say the Japanese Government has decided to abolish the export duty from the commencement of the thirty-first fiscal year, in April next.

YACHTS RUN TO NEWPORT

Vigilant and Emerald Win the Vice Commodore's Cups in the Sail from New London.

PARADE AND HARBOR DISPLAY

Warships Add to the Festivities at Newport—Close Contests of the Emerald and Colonia, Vigilant and Navahoe for First Place.

NEWPORT, Aug. 4.—J. Rogers Maxwell's schooner Emerald defeated the Colonia today, and was the first schooner to finish, in addition to winning the regular class prize, a cup given by Vice Commodore L. Cass Ledyard for all schooners. The Vigilant, finishing first of the whole fleet, won the Vice Commodore's Cup for sloops.

The yachts weighed anchor in New London Harbor at 9:30 o'clock, and after waiting off Sarah's Ledge to witness the start of those not in the race, made for Newport as fast as possible, many of them sailing through Fisher's Island Sound to get there early.

The harbor is filled with yachts to-night. Several new boats, including the Volunteer, Fortuna, Ilderim, Buccaneer, and Illawarra have joined the fleet.

The day opened in New London with a cloudy sky, but with a westerly breeze which promised to freshen and to hold. The signal to get under way for Newport at 9:30 was hoisted on the flagship, and an hour later found the racing fleet making for the starting line, at Sarah's Ledge. With the wind in the southwest, the racers had an easy lay with big jibtopsails to Race Rock, and prepared themselves accordingly. The committee established the starting line at the Sarah's Ledge Buoy. At 9:30 it gave the preparatory signal, and at 10 o'clock sent the sloops away. The boats crossed on the starboard tack under full headway, and made as pretty a sight as yachtsmen need look upon. Wasp was in the lead, having been skillfully berthed by Harry Haff, and just astern of her was Navahoe, with Capt. Aubrey Crocker of Puritan fame at the wheel. Vigilant was barely thirty seconds astern of Navahoe, so that the duel between the big ones was begun early.

Amorita was the first of the schooners to cross the line, and then came Kevalia, Iroquois, Fenella, and Ariel. Colonia was next, with Emerald 30 seconds astern and very close to handicap time. Sachem and Hildegard were very slow in getting the line, but Marguerite was in the worst luck, being forced away from the line by a tug and barge coming out of the harbor, and having to tack inshore, then come out again. Her handicap was nearly a five-minute one when she finally crossed the line. Charley Barr had the wheel on Colonia while Capt. Hank Haff had Emerald in hand, so that the duel was one of skippers as well as of boats, and the veteran cup defender came out a winner.

Time at the Start.

The sloops were unofficially timed across the starting line as follows:

Wasp	10:01:03	Norota	10:02:30
Navahoe	10:01:11	Iris	10:02:56
Vigilant	10:01:40	Katonah	10:03:04
Vencedor	10:01:50	Sayonara	10:03:17
Gloriania	10:02:09	Kestrel	10:03:46
Carmita	10:02:12	Syce	10:04:09
Uvira	10:02:25	Bossoon	10:04:52
Queen Mab	10:02:29		

The schooners were timed as follows:

Amorita	10:00:40	Emerald	10:10:03
Iroquois	10:01:19	Sachem	10:11:14
Fenella	10:07:19	Hildegard	10:13:09
Ariel	10:09:31	Marguerite	10:14:22
Colonia	10:09:33		

The short reach of three miles to Race Rock was quickly made, but with several changes of position, for the big boats at once asserted their speed over their smaller competitors. The big sloops and the big schooners held about their relative places, however, and the fight between them was far from being finished.

The order of the boats around Race Rock was as follows: Navahoe, Vigilant, Wasp, Queen Mab, Gloriana, Amorita, Vencedor, Colonia, Uvira, Sayonara, Carmita, Emerald, Syce, Ariel, Hildegarde, Liras, Katonah, Sachem, Gevalia, Kestrel, Marguerite, and Fenella.

As the yachts passed Race Rock and hove away for Point Judith, they eased booms well off to port and set spinnakers to starboard. Vigilant set her big ballooner and was headed further southward so as to cross Navahoe's stern. But the latter's skipper quickly took in his spinnaker and headed the same way as Vigilant, to prevent being blanketed. The rest was a fine luffing match, which took the boats more than a couple of miles to windward of the course. They ran into a fresher breeze and opened out on Colonia and Emerald in a most surprising way.

Spinnaker on Emerald's Foremast.

The latter pair also opened out rapidly on the fleet, and from this time on the interest lay with the four big ones. Colonia had her spinnaker set for her mainmast in the prevailing racing fashion, but Emerald had hers on her foremast. The result was that her big ballooner was made to draw the same as Colonia's, while Colonia's was being becalmed. The latter's balloon staysail was indeed made to draw, but it was apparently of less use than Emerald's balloon jib topsail. Emerald was creeping up with every mile sailed, until as Watch Hill loomed up abeam, shortly before 12 o'clock, she was only a hundred yards away. Then spinnakers came in on both boats, and they luffed out as far as they could without spilling the wind out of their ballooners. Soon they were well off the southward of the course, but they gained by it as the big ballooner had gained, and soon put more distance between themselves and the fleet astern. Amorita was at this time the third schooner, but she was a mile behind the leaders, and the rest of the fleet was nearly as far behind her.

The Navahoe and Vigilant were having a battle royal, with the old cup defender still in second place, but very close up. They were fully four miles away from Colonia and Emerald, and were almost lost in the haze. Slowly creeping upon Colonia's quarter, Capt. Haff tried at last to push Emerald by to windward, but she didn't have quite the speed and was forced to drop behind. Then he tried to run through Colonia's lee, but here too his boat hung when about lapping the leader. Then the weather quarter was tried again, and this time with success. Just where the Emerald's added speed came from it was hard to say, but it was there all right, and slowly but surely she pushed her new spar past Colonia's stern, then passed her mainmast, and, finally, fairly having her wind, slipped by her to windward and was the leading boat. It was about 2:25 when the Emerald took the lead. Just about this time the big sloops found themselves in a position to use spinnakers, and so they set them and hove away for Point Judith.

Vigilant Takes First Place.

Vigilant showed a little the best at this, and pulled into first place, leaving Navahoe only the hope of saving her allowance. But her skipper, like Colonia's, did not give up the fight, and the old cup defender's gain was very slow. At not far from 1:30 o'clock the Vigilant passed Point Judith with a lead of a quarter of a mile on Navahoe and six miles to run to the finish. A quarter of an hour later Emerald swept the point with even more of a lead on Colonia, and as the boats squared away for the finish they set spinnakers to starboard. The rest of the fleet were at this time hull down astern, and so far away as to make it a mere matter of guesswork as to which was leading. Slowly Vigilant increased her lead over Navahoe, until nearly four minutes separated them, and the leader was safe for the cup. It was not a long wait, for Emerald and Colonia, and as soon as they had crossed the line the utility boat, which followed them into Newport harbor, took them to an anchorage.

The Goelet Cup will be raced for to-morrow. The chief yachts entered are the schooners Hildegard, Colonia, Emerald, and Amorita for the $1,000 cup, and the Vigilant, Navahoe, Wasp, and Queen Mab for the $500 cup.

The table of to-day's race follows:

SCHOONERS—CLASS B.

Yacht.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corted Time. H.M.S.
Colonia	10:09:12	2:43:23	4:34:11	4:34:11
Emerald	10:09:35	2:41:15	4:32:22	4:30:51
Sachem	10:10:00	3:19:44	5:09:44	5:07:10

SCHOONERS—CLASS C.

Ariel	10:09:01	4:18:30	6:09:29	6:09:29
Marguerite	10:10:00	3:37:55	5:27:53	5:27:55
Iroquois	10:06:50	4:03:58	5:57:08	5:54:04

SCHOONERS—CLASS F.

Gevalia	10:06:44	4:39:37	6:33:10	6:33:10
Fennela	10:06:27	4:48:30	6:41:46	6:33:04

SLOOPS—CLASS G.

Vigilant	10:01:05	2:07:04	4:05:14	4:05:14
Navahoe	10:02:09	2:15:50	4:13:12	4:10:05

SLOOPS—CLASS J.

Wasp	10:00:34	3:46:10	5:45:36	5:45:36
Carmita	10:01:46	3:33:27	5:31:47	5:31:37
Gloriana	10:01:37	4:01:27	5:59:50	5:58:31
Sayonara	10:02:49	3:50:32	5:46:36	5:45:17

SLOOPS—CLASS K.

Syce	10:03:36	3:50:12	5:46:36	5:46:36
Kestral	10:03:10	4:35:47	6:52:37	6:47:52
Gossoon	10:04:02	4:55:48	6:51:41	6:44:55
Uvira	10:01:53	4:20:18	6:18:17	6:10:54
Choctaw	10:08:31	5:02:18	6:59:57	6:50:18
Vencedor	10:01:12	4:44:38	6:43:26	.....

SLOOPS—CLASS L.

Norota	10:02:00	4:20:35	6:18:35	.....
Katonah	10:02:39	4:33:15	6:30:36	.....

MIXED CLASS.

Hildegard	10:10:00	3:37:51	5:27:51	.....
Amorita	10:05:35	3:26:17	5:20:22	.....
Queen Mab	10:01:52	3:20:58	5:19:05	.....

In the sloop class the Vigilant defeated the Navahoe, her nearest competitor, by 4 minutes and 51 seconds.

The summary of the corrected times follows:

Sloops.	Time.	Sloops.	Time.
Vigilant	4:05:14	Gossoon	5:53:31
Navahoe	4:10:05	Uvira	5:19:30
Wasp	5:01:18	Choctaw	5:58:34
Carmita	4:47:19	Vencedor	.....
Gloriana	5:14:13	Norota	5:08:07
Sayonara	5:00:59	Katonah	.....
Syce	4:55:12	Queen Mab	.....
Kestral	5:50:28		

Summary of the Result.

Emerald wins from Colonia by 3 minutes 20 seconds, and from Sachem by 34 minutes. Marguerite wins from Iroquois by 28 minutes 9 seconds, from Ariel by 41 minutes 34 seconds. Fenella wins from Gevalia by 6 seconds. Vigilant wins from Navahoe by 4 minutes 51 seconds. Carmita wins from Sayonara by 15 minutes 30 seconds, from Wasp by 13 minutes 59 seconds, and from Gloriana by 28 minutes 54 seconds. Syce wins from Uvira by 24 minutes 18 seconds, from Gossoon by 58 minutes 19 seconds, from Kestral by 1 hour 1 minute 16 seconds, and from Choctaw by 1 hour 3 minutes 42 seconds. Vencedor has not been measured, but probably finishes second to Syce on corrected time. Norota wins from Katonah. In the mixed class, the lack of measurements prevents the certain naming of a winner, but Amorita is probably first.

The table of the run to New London, when it appeared to-day, showed that the Emerald had beaten the Colonia 40 seconds and the Sachem, in spite of Speaker Reed's hypnotic influence, 22 minutes 41 seconds. Marguerite, in Class C, defeated Iroquois by 1 minute 24 seconds and Ariel by 3 minutes 47 seconds.

Gevalia, sailed by Howard W. Coates, her owner, defeated Fennela by 1 hour 11 minutes 7 seconds. In the big sloop class the Vigilant ran away from the Navahoe, finishing first by 10 minutes 22 seconds. The Wasp beat the Carmita 24 minutes 2 seconds, and Gloriana 31 minutes 27 seconds. Syce finished 18 seconds ahead of the Vencedor, but Commodore Gillis's boat being the smaller of the two gets an allowance of about 8 minutes, and when the corrected times are figured, Amorita will appear as a winner.

In Class C no times were taken, but the Norota is supposed to have won. The Hildegard, G. W. Wells's new schooner; Amorita, and Queen Mab, having no competitors in their respective classes, were bunched together and sailed in what is known as the mixed class. The Hildegard finished 27 minutes 2 seconds ahead of the Amorita and 1 hour 7 minutes 30 seconds ahead of Queen Mab.

BOAT RACES AND PARADE.

Secretary Long, Admiral Sicard, and Gov. Dyer Review the Marchers.

NEWPORT, Aug. 4.—This was the day of Newport's great fête in honor of the New York Yacht Club and the North Atlantic squadron. The feature of the forenoon was the cutter races in the harbor, between the crews from Fort Adams, the Newport Naval Reserve Torpedo Company, seamen gunners from the torpedo station, apprentices from the training station and the Old Colony repair shop, for prizes offered by Oliver H. P. Belmont.

The course for the races was a mile and a quarter long from a point off the torpedo station to buoys near the training station and return. The first race was won by the training station crew—17:53. The torpedo station was second, the Naval Reserves third, and Old Colony fourth. The Fort Adams crew did not start.

In the second race between the squadron cutters the second crew from the New York won in 18:50, with the Iowa second, Indiana third, New York first boat fourth, and Massachusetts fifth. The Brooklyn crew did not finish.

The land parade this afternoon was viewed by what was undoubtedly the largest crowd that ever filled Newport's streets.

Admiral Sicard and staff came ashore for the parade about noon. The party was met by Col. A. P. Belmont, Chairman of the Reception Committee, and his aides, Rear Admiral S. B. Luce and E. J. Berwind. The visitors were escorted to Belcourt, where luncheon was served, after which the guests proceeded to the reviewing stand.

Col. A. Barker, Rhode Island Militia, was Chief Marshal of the day, with Lieut. E. St. J. Greble, United States Army; Lieut. Sidney S. Jordan, United States Army; Ensign R. R. Belknap, United States Navy; Lieut. M. J. Shaw, United States Marine Corps; Lieut. J. H. Stadley, Lieut. A. J. De Blois, and Lieut. S. H. Hazard, assisting as aides.

Shortly after 2 o'clock the line moved from Washington Square. The Second Artillery Band followed the Chief Marshal, and then in order came the Foot Battalion, Second Artillery, from Fort Adams; the band from the training stations, the marines from all the warships, in six companies, the band from the flagship New York, battalions of seamen from the Maine, Iowa, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Indiana in order; a naval battalion of artillery, the Newport Band, the Newport Artillery, Company B, Second Regiment, R. I. M.; Cadets, Light Battery F, Second Artillery, United States Army, and the Hospital Corps, R. I. M.

From the stand in front of the Ocean House the line was reviewed by Elisha Dyer, Governor of the State; Secretary of the Navy John Long, accompanied by Rear Admiral Montgomery Sicard, and staff; the officers commanding the several ships of the North Atlantic squadron; Commodore Wallace, commandant of the naval station; Col. A. C. M. Pennington, commanding Fort Adams, and staff; Commander C. F. Goodrich, United States Navy, President of Naval War College; Commander John McGowan, United States Navy, commanding naval training station; Lieut. Commander T. C. McLean, United States Navy, commanding torpedo station; Senator Nelson W. Aldrich and Congressmen Melville Bull and A. B. Capron, and the Mayors of the several cities of the State.

VENETIAN PARADE AT NIGHT.

Warships Contribute to the Brilliant Display at Newport.

NEWPORT, Aug. 4.—The illumination with which Newport crowned her fête tonight was a fitting ending to the day's celebration, and one that the city's guests will not soon forget. It is estimated that fully 20,000 visitors enjoyed it. During the daytime the streets were crowded, but to-night they were jammed

The graceful lines of many yachts were shown by scores of electric lamps and lanterns pendant from the rigging, and colored fires burning all about.

The Government warships made a magnificent display. Lights beamed out all over the vessels, and their searchlights swept the sky and glared in every nook and corner of the harbor. The cruisers New York and Brooklyn and the battleships Maine, Massachusetts, Indiana, and Iowa were all lavish in their decorations. The Dolphin, too, was attractively embellished with electric lights.

The boats entered for the Venetian parade began to form in order at 7:50, and soon after they moved, amid the barking of yacht carnon and the detonation of bombs ashore. Slowly, like a huge snake, the line of boats wound round Goat Island, while the fireworks continued without cessation for over two hours.

METEOR DEFEATS AURORA.

Emperor William's Yacht Wins the Royal Yacht Squadron Prize.

COWES, ISLE OF WIGHT, Aug. 4.—In the race to-day for the Royal Yacht Squadron Prize of £100 ($500) over the Queen's Course, the Duke of Abruzzi's Bona led over the line, with Emperor William's Meteor second, and Charles Day Rose's Aurora third. In the beat to the eastward Bona held the lead well. Meteor won.

The first round of the course was finished as follows: Meteor, 1:10:30; Aurora, 1:22:15; Bona, 1:33:00.

The time of the yachts at the finish was: Meteor, 4:25:55; Aurota, 4:57:30; Bona, 5:31:00.

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THE RACES AT SARATOGA

Hamburg's Defeat of Archduke and Harvey in the Congress Hall Stakes.

WINNER CARRIED 134 POUNDS

An Even-Money Favorite, Though He Conceded Fifteen Pounds Each to the Second and Third Horses—Jockey Sloane Suspended.

SARATOGA, Aug. 4.—Not since the great black colt Domino, who died last week, made his sensational appearance as a two-year-old at Sheepshead Bay in 1898, has the Eastern turf world seen such a great colt as John E. Madden's crack, Hamburg. This has been the opinion of many turfmen for some time past, but many others have come to the same conclusion since they witnessed the ease with which he spread-eagled his field in the Congress Hall Stakes here today.

It was not altogether the fact that the colt won so easily that impressed the spectators, but the faot that he carried 134 pounds, and in doing so gave away 15 pounds each to the horses finishing second and third. The colt had demonstrated time and again that he was one of the best two-year-olds in training, but it was only fair to expect that he would have a hard task before him in packing up 134 pounds, and giving Archduke and Harvey, the latter a hitherto unbeaten Canadian crack, 15 pounds each. Most of the speculators, however, did not lose faith in him, and as a result he went to the post an even-money favorite.

The weight did not bother Hamburg at any part of the race. Archduke cut out the pace, but it was on sufferance only, for Hamburg had him safe all through the run. At the head of the stretch, Wilhite let out a wrap on the favorite, and, like a flash, he bounded by the leader. Wilhite did not give him too much head, but the colt was full of "go," and he won easily by an open length, fighting for his head, with Archduke second, eight lengths before Harvey.

After the race, Wilhite complained to the Stewards that Sloane on Archduke had fouled him, and for this offense Sloane was fined $25 and suspended for one day.

Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden-two-year olds. Five furlongs. Bell Punch, 112 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, (Thorpe,) won in a drive by a neck; Gibraltar, 112, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, (Martin,) second; Sir Oswain, 112, 40 to 1, (Sherrer,) third. Hairpin, 112, 10 to 1, (Sluss;) San Venado, 112, 13 to 5, (Shields;) Aurum, 112, 50 to 1, (Hewitt;) Arbitrator, 112, 20 to 1, (Hennessy,) and Tentpitch, 112, 20 to 1, (Sloane,) also ran and finished in the order named. Time—1:08.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth. The Winner, 112 pounds, 1 to 30, won in a gallop by twenty lengths; Carib, 109, 20 to 1, (Garrington,) second. Time—1:57.

THIRD RACE.—The Congress Hall Stakes of $2,000, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Hamburg, 134 pounds, even money and 1 to 2, (Wilhite,) won easily by a length; Archduke, 119, 2 to 1 and 2 to 5, (Sloane,) second; Harvey, 119, 15 to 1, (Walker,) third. Arquebus, 99, 40 to 1, (Maher;) Amaroll, 102, 60 to 1, (Sherrer;) Yaphank, 102, 60 to 1, (Hewitt,) and Laudemann, 102, 6 to 1, (Thorpe,) also ran and finished in the order named. Time—1:01⅘.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile. Regulator, 101 pounds, 3 to 2 and 1 to 2, (Sloane,) won handily by a length; Campania, 100, 16 to 5 and 4 to 5, (McReynolds,) second; Patrol, 102, 7 to 2, (Clawson,) third. Lelas Cuckoo, 102, 6 to 1, (Beauchamp;) Kingstone, 102, 12 to 1, (Nutt;) Clissie B., 100, 10 to 1, (Wilhite,) and Hurl, 95, 40 to 1, (D. Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named. Time—1:44.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward. Short course, about two miles. Royal Escort, 137 pounds, even money and out, (English,) won in a gallop by twelve lengths; Phoebus, 139, 13 to 5 and even money, (Slack,) second; Lady Lightfoot, 143, 5 to 1, (Crocker,) third. Lawyer, 142, 12 to 1, (Owens;) *Beaumont, 134, 4 to 1, (Rowan,) and *Acrobat, 148, 25 to 1, (Baker,) also ran. Time—4:10. *Fell.

WINNERS AT NEWPORT, OHIO.

Handicap People Beat the Bookmakers in Some Races.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 4.—The winners at Newport to-day were all at good prices. The bookmakers were decidedly out of line on several of them, and the handicap people made a raid on them. The fourth race was declared off. Weather fine; track fast.

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Mertie Reed, 98 pounds, (Everett,) 2 to 1, won; Lawanda, 103, (Thompson,) 9 to 5, and 7 to 10, second; Master Piece, 99, (J. Gardner,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:29⅘. Little Land, Timeora, Whileaway, Anna Garth, Munden, Little Nigger, Dominica, and Holy Number also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Four and a half furlongs. Clara Van, 103 pounds, (Milburn,) 6 to 5, won; Locust Blossom, 106, (Everett,) 3 to 1 and even, second; Lady of the West, 100, (James,) 7 to 2, third. Time—0:54⅘. Elsie M., Lindolette, Emma G., Fannie W., Fonso, and Elizabeth Berlie also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Eddie Burke, 98 pounds, (W. Hicks,) 3 to 2, won; Prosecutor, 98, (Milburn,) 13 to 10 and 2 to 5, second; San Juan, 98, (J. Williams,) 8 to 10, third. Time—1:48½. What Next also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Declared off.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Dutch Comedian, 106 pounds, (James,) 20 to 1, won; McCleary, 100, (W. Hicks,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Bucksaw, 106, (Milburn,) 10 to 1, third. Time —1:02. Sound Money, Han d'Or Astor, Injury, and Provolo also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs, selling. Goose Liver, 105 pounds, (Milburn,) 6 to 1, won; Annie M., 101, (Miller,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Kitty B., 107, (J. Gardner,) 3 to 2, third. Time—1:28. Henry Launt, Kalitan, Lockhart, Madrileno, and Mitchell also ran.

To-day's Card at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Welterweight handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Libertine	132	Bernadillo	125
Hafting	125	Braw Lad	116

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth.

Ace	95	Braw Lad	87
Knight of the Garter	91	Banquo II	86

THIRD RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old. Five furlongs.

La Maronia	115	Restorer	115
Barracan	115	Klit	115
Queen of Beauty	115	Bardella	115
Blissful	115	Saratoga	115
Kate Hardcastle	115	Ruby Lips	115

FOURTH RACE.—The Alabama Stakes of $2,000, for fillies three years old. One mile and an eighth.

Sunny Slope,	Divide,
Cleophus,	Courtship,
Lady Miller,	Poetess,
Set Fast,	Lelas Cuckoo.
Royal Rose.	

Weights not announced.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners at this meeting; selling allowances. Five and one-half furlongs.

Olney	117	Flax Spinner	102
Glorian	110	Crocket	99
Nabob	102	Mary Galvin	99
Babieca	102	Manto	99

An extra race for three-year-olds and upward at three-quarters of a mile has been arranged, the weights and entries to be announced this morning.

Official Turf Guide.

Goodwin's Official Turf Guide, No. 8, was issued last night. It contains the details of all races run up to and including July 31, and may be obtained at 1,440 Broadway.

Killed at Harlem Track.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Because no jockey could be found willing to ride his horse Twelve Fifty, in the Harlem Hurdle Race to-day, Thomas Crane rode him himself. At the first hurdle the horse fell with his owner under him. When they picked Crane up he was dead. His neck had been broken.

Irish National Alliance Games.

The games to be held at Ridgewood Park this afternoon under the auspices of the Irish National Alliance promise to be successful. Among the entries, exceeding 100, are the names of several champions. Bernard J. Wefers, who holds the world's record for the 100-yard dash, will have Hoffman of the University of Pennsylvania and Burke of Boston University in the list of his opponents. Weight Throwers Flanagan and Mitchell are also announced as competitors, and in the quarter-mile and two-mile handicaps some of the best runners in America will compete.

E. T. Cushing Hurt at Polo.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Aug. 4.—E. T. Cushing, a member of the Meadowbrook Hunt Club, was slightly injured early this morning while contesting a polo game with F. Willard Roby. Both men made drives at the ball. Each missed, and Mr. Roby's horse went against Mr. Cushing's mount, and both were thrown. Mr. Cushing was struck on the head with Mr. Roby's polo stick, and rendered insensible. He soon revived under medical treatment, and went in to town as usual.

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THE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

English Players with the Exception of Eaves Not Up to Their Form of Tuesday.

LARNED DOING GREAT WORK

R. D. Wrenn Retrieves His Defeat of Tuesday—G. L. Wrenn Loses His Match with Eaves, but Not Through Inferior Playing.

W. A. Larned continued his winning streak, and R. D. Wrenn retrieved his defeat of Tuesday in the second round of the International Tennis Tournament at Hoboken yesterday. G. L. Wrenn again lost his match, through no inferior playing on his part, however. In fact, though the score of sets stood 3—1, his opponent, Eaves, won by the smallest kind of a margin.

The English players, with the exception of Eaves, did not appear to be up to their form of Tuesday. Mahony and Nesbit both lagged in the latter half of their match, whereas "Bob" Wrenn and Larned forced the play at every point.

Larned opened his match with rushing tactics. He played a net game, and used every effort to keep Mahony behind the lines. Mahony played the defensive, and after Larned had won two deuce games he edged in a well-earned game of his own. Both players were a little unsteady. Larned finally won the set, 6—4.

The second set developed the best playing of the afternoon. Larned continued his net play, but Mahony returned his drives with wonderful accuracy, and point after point was lost to Larned, when he had driven the ball beyond the reach of any ordinary player. It was after he had won the first two games that Larned's speed slackened somewhat. The third and fourth games went to Mahony, giving him the lead. He won the sixth and seventh games by good place shots and some cross-court tennis that sent the rubber into the spectators before Mahony could field it. The score became tied in the tenth game, five all. Larned was setting a terrific pace, and each succeeded several seconds before the point was decided. A hand-to-hand volley in the advantage game elicited storms of applause, Mahony finally scratching the ball on the side line. He lost the game, however. In the last game the Englishman weakened visibly, and by his own playing lost the set and match to Larned.

After an intermission the third set was started, but Mahony showed the effects of his hard fight. Larned, apparently as fresh as ever, resumed his place at the net and won the set with ease, 6—3.

FIRST SET.

Larned	6	9	3	4	1	4	1	4	3	4—39	6
Mahony	4	7	5	6	4	1	4	0	5	2—33	4

SECOND SET.

Larned	4	2	6	5	2	1	5	5	2	4	4—44	7
Mahony	0	4	4	7	4	4	3	3	4	2	2—39	5

THIRD SET.

Larned	4	5	1	5	4	2	2	6	5	5—34	6
Mahony	2	3	4	3	0	4	4	4	3	3—27	3

The R. D. Wrenn-Nisbet match proved a surprise. Instead of being an even game, as was expected, the match, with the exception of the last game, proved to be a walk-over for Wrenn. The Englishman showed surprising weakness in returns, and his service fell off noticeably from Tuesday's game. In the intermission after the second game, however, he improved enough to give Wrenn a close argument over the deciding game. Wrenn won in a long drawn-out contest of sixteen games; score, 9-7.

FIRST SET.

R. D. Wrenn	4	1	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—81	6
Nesbit	6	4	7	6	7	6	2	3	2	2—22	2

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OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up Town.....1,227 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 8 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
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CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concert—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Very Little Faust—Concerts—Fireworks—Afternoon and Evening.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 5, 1897.

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WHY NOT?

Why shouldn't Minister SEWALL run up the United States flag over the Government Building in Honolulu and declare a protectorate over Hawaii? Our latest advices from the islands report that he was to take this action on Aug. 2 if the San Francisco steamer due on that day brought the news that Congress had adjourned without ratifying the treaty of annexation. Some weak souls in Washington affect to disbelieve the story. The State Department denies that any such instructions have ever been sent to Minister SEWALL, and at the Navy Department it is pointed out that as the President has referred the matter to Congress it would be discourteous for him to instruct our Minister to accomplish by a speech and a flag raising what the Legislative Department of the Government had deemed it wise to think over a bit before attempting at all.

This is pusillanimous and shows how civil service reform has filled the departments with a lot of tabby cats. If Minister SEWALL is made of the stuff the Hawaiian promoters took him to be made of, he will not wait for orders or defer his flag raising out of courtesy.

Did JOHN L. STEVENS have the orders of his Government in his pocket to take a hand in the Dole rebellion when on Jan. 16, 1893, he had an armed force landed from the Boston, under whose protection the rebels captured the Government Building and dethroned the Queen? JOHN W. FOSTER, an ardent promoter of the annexation job, was then Secretary of State. He never will admit that he dispatched orders to Minister STEVENS to land United States marines and a Gatling gun to assist in overthrowing a friendly Government. BENJAMIN HARRISON was President at the time of the Hawaiian revolution. Nobody need look for any such admission from him.

STEVENS loaned the power of his Government to the rebels either wholly without orders, on his own responsibility, or else he acted in pursuance of secret orders. What is to restrain SEWALL, in default of orders, open or secret, from declaring a protectorate at Honolulu? He can not only point to the Stevens precedent as a justification, but as a believer in annexation he must be under the strongest temptation to accomplish by a coup d'état what a lagging Congress may altogether refuse to undertake; and the brilliant success of STEVENS's stroke encourages him to attempt a similar feat.

The most attractive quality of a coup d'état is that, although its perpetration is usually a public crime, the status quo is rarely restored and the criminal is left in full enjoyment of the spoils of his victory. For his complicity in the Hawaiian rebellion and for calling upon the armed forces of the United States to aid and protect the rebels JOHN L. STEVENS ought to have been instantly recalled, tried, convicted, and jailed. Our National honor and self-respect demanded that we should undo the wrong our faithless servant had done, and to Queen LILIUOKALANI, though she were of the hue of a Senegambian and had the manners of a Digger Indian, we ought to have apologized with a salute to her flag from the guns of the Boston. That much was due to ourselves in expiation of the National crime perpetrated by STEVENS.

Instead of that we acknowledged the Dole Administration as the Government de jure, permitted it to imprison the Queen and to intrench itself in power, while all the shareholders in the Hawaiian job rubbed their hands in glee and began to figure out their profits.

May not SEWALL safely reason that one successful infamy justifies another? What is he there for? What is the use of a Proconsul if he is too chicken-hearted to prance? The risks of Congressional delay and possible change of policy are very great. Nothing can be done before December, and even then the treaty may be defeated. A little proclamation from the steps of the Government Building, a man sent up to unfurl the Stars and Stripes, then a dinner with DOLE and his Cabinet, and the job would be done. Who would dare haul down the Stars and Stripes, even though their high sanction had been invoked to cover as dirty and disreputable a piece of business as was ever contrived? Nobody; or if any one did, shoot him on the spot, of course.

It may be that Minister SEWALL has not proclaimed a protectorate. Such a step would be amazing anywhere else, but in Hawaii it is perfectly natural and the logical sequence of our earlier acts. There is no reason on earth why he should bother about consulting the President and Congress. The President didn't take the trouble to consult the American people before he negotiated the treaty of annexation.

On with the leper dance! Let the Hawaiian job be consummated and the dividend declared!

NOT TOO LATE.

Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD is a Democrat who, while he would be incapable of political action that would tend to bring about "a relapse to some unforgivable things of the past" in the Democratic government of New York and Brooklyn, is one who "looks with great hostility upon the recent trend of Republican legislation and administration." In giving his views of the Mayoralty campaign yesterday he said:

"The attitude practically assumed by the Citizens' Union and by President Low makes it clear that the municipal contest is to be between candidates nominated respectively by Democratic and Republican Conventions. Whether this could have been prevented had the attitude of the Citizens' Union and President Low been different is now immaterial. The fact is as it is."

This is not only a prophecy, but a warning. If events shall be so shaped that Mr. Low is accepted as the candidate of the Republican Convention, the Citizens' Union will incur the just and fatal reproach of having thrown away its opportunity.

As a Republican candidate Mr. Low would not command all the support that would have rallied about him with pleasure and confidence as the candidate of non-partisanship.

Mr. SHEPARD is not sure whether this might not have been prevented had "the attitude of the Citizens' Union been different." We are entirely confident not only that it could have been prevented, but that it is not by any means too late to prevent it now.

The dicker or the semblance of a dicker with the Platt Republicans is both the temptation and the peril of the Citizens' Union. It could easily [illegible] effectually have been overcome in [illegible] It can be overcome now. But any yielding will be ruinous.

A VICTORY OF PEACE.

"The whole subordinate service is now in a fair way to reach the basis of permanence and good discipline that is essential to the best administration, and the President, in adding to the system of appointment for merit the guarantee of retention for merit, has made that basis possible."

The above statement is made in THE TIMES by the Secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League. It is called out by the recent order of President MCKINLEY, and it is both accurate and just. If Mr. MCKINLEY stays his hand at the point he has reached in making exceptions to the civil service rules, it may fairly be said that the "whole subordinate service is in a fair way to reach the basis of permanence and good discipline that is essential to the best administration."

It is a great change to have been brought about in so short a time. It is not quite fourteen years since the passage of the civil service law. The law itself was essentially tentative. In substance it only declared that appointments for fitness, tested by competitive examinations, would be a good thing, authorized the President to promulgate rules to secure such appointments, and provided a commission to "aid" him in devising and applying the rules. There were certain prohibitive clauses in the law as to political contributions, &c., but there was not a single positive provision in it from beginning to end except that giving the President authority which, in fact, he already possessed. It may, indeed, be said that the one substantive enactment in the law was the creation of very modest machinery to enable the President to carry out sound principles if he chose to do so.

Since the passage of the law four Presidents have administered it—ARTHUR, CLEVELAND, (two terms,) HARRISON, and MCKINLEY. During eight of the fourteen years a Democrat has been President; during six we have had three Republican Presidents. From the very start the active politicians of each party have been bitterly and stubbornly opposed to the merit system authorized, rather than imposed, by the law. Probably when the law was passed it would have been defeated on a viva voce vote, the majority in its favor being largely due to the tremendous feeling against the spoils system awakened by the murder of President GARFIELD by an insane place hunter. There has not been a session of Congress since when the appropriation for the commission would not have been in grave danger if it could have been rejected without a roll call. The appropriation has always been ridiculously inadequate, and the work of the commission has cost during fourteen years less money than is freely voted every year to "improve the navigation" of an obscure creek in a remote district, or to erect a public building in a fifth-rate town. Every President in turn has been subjected to steady and sometimes savage pressure to induce him to cut down the scope of the merit system and reopen the service to the spoilsmen.

Year by year, under this vague law, against the opposition of the politicians, despite the dull inertia of Congress, to some extent despite their personal prejudices, each successive President has applied the merit system with increasing firmness, has extended it over greater numbers of the subordinate offices, has called to his aid Commissioners of energy, ability, and courage, and has brought the Federal service nearer to the just ideal of a public service, and has patiently reduced the opportunities of the spoilsmen. So far as we recall, this is an entirely novel chapter in the history of American politics. No principle of such wide and lasting importance has been so established against the aggressive opposition of so large and powerful a class, possessing to such a degree the means of influencing legislative and Executive action.

There can be but one explanation. The reform of the civil service, the establishment and extension of the merit system, have from the first satisfied the good sense and the conscience of the American people. The sentiment in support of the cause has not been enthusiastic or demonstrative, but it has been general, deep-seated, and very steadfast. So the spoils politicians have found, whenever they have dared to challenge it, and for a long time now—with the one curious exception of poor Gov. BLACK's anti-"starch" movement—they have not ventured to challenge it, and even in his case he might well have hesitated had his action been capable of direct review at the polls. The story of the reform is not a stirring one, though the fight for it has called out much civic virtue, and instances of civic heroism, but it is one from which the American who cherishes the good name of his country may derive much solid comfort.

ADMIRAL SICARD'S SQUADRON.

The naval fleet which Rear Admiral MONTGOMERY SICARD has taken to Newport is one of which this country has especial reasons to be proud. It is only five or six years since we viewed with pride the North Atlantic squadron commanded by Rear Admiral JOHN G. WALKER, and felt that in it we possessed the nucleus of a navy which would in time be of incalculable value to the country. Yet in that fleet there were no battleships, and not even a first-class cruiser. The flagship was the Chicago, which has already been sent to a navy yard to be thoroughly overhauled, to have new engines put in, and to be brought up to date. The other vessels of the squadron were cruisers of similar capacity, though of lighter armament, and small gunboats, such as the Yorktown and the Concord, which are now relegated to service on distant stations, or to the service of the Bering Sea seal fisheries patrol.

In 1893 the Columbian review fleet was composed of the flower of our navy, yet, with the exception of the coast line of battleship Miantonomoh, a double-turreted monitor, there was nothing in the American column more formidable than unarmored cruisers of moderate speed. There were no such swift fliers as the Columbia or the Minneapolis, and there was no such armored cruiser as the New York. The Miantonomoh was there with her four ten-inch guns, but the rest of the fleet boasted of nothing more powerful than six-inch guns, and none of those were fitted with rapid-fire mechanism.

Admiral SICARD went out of New York Bay on Monday with five vessels which would have given a fine account of themselves in a fight with the whole Columbian review fleet, foreign and American, and which, when joined by the vessels to meet them at Newport, will form by far the most powerful squadron this country has ever assembled. Admiral SICARD's command will consist of the first-class battleship Iowa, carrying 4 twelve-inch and 8 eight-inch guns, 6 four-inch rapid-fire guns, and a formidable secondary battery; the first-class battleships Indiana and Massachusetts, each carrying 4 thirteen-inch, 8 eight-inch, and 4 six-inch guns in their main batteries; the second-class battleship Texas, with 2 twelve-inch and 6 six-inch guns; the second-class battleship Maine, with 4 ten-inch and 6 six-inch guns; the double-turreted monitor Puritan, with 4 twelve-inch and 6 four-inch rapid-fire guns; the monitor Terror, with 4 ten-inch guns; the armored cruiser New York, with 8 eight-inch and 12 five-inch rapid-fire guns, and the armored cruiser Brooklyn, with 6 eight-inch and 12 four-inch rapid-fire guns.

This squadron is far and away more powerful than any of the great fleets whose exploits are recorded in naval history. FARRAGUT's fleet at Mobile Bay was more powerful than the combined English, French, and Spanish forces at Trafalgar, yet the rebel ram Tennessee held the fleet in check for a considerable time. Any one of Admiral SICARD's ships would be more than a match for a Tennessee. This formidable squadron is presently to proceed to sea for exercise in battle evolutions. Its movements will be watched with the greatest interest, for the exercises will embrace many movements which have never before been attempted in our navy. That our officers will prove equal to the tasks imposed upon them no one doubts, but they cannot have too much familiarity with such undertakings.

THE HONOR OF A PRINCE.

It may be that the age is sadly lacking in veneration for ideals, whether high or not, and it may be that a fine sense of chivalric honor is inconsistent with a triumph of republican ideas. It is certain, however, that there is a new code of honor, and it bears the mercantile label, "made in France." A duel ought not to be a laughing matter, but nowadays it usually is. When one reads of a challenge in France or among Frenchmen at the present time, he is forcibly reminded of STUART ROBSON in "Our Boarding House," madly endeavoring to keep out of WILLIAM H. CRANE's path and vociferating in his strident falsetto, "I will have his gore!" Perhaps one might also be reminded of the amiable M. PERICHON, who became involved in an affair of honor over the misspelling of a name in a hotel register. A challenge was sent to him, and at once the members of his family began to write letters to the police informing them when and where the duel would take place. Finally M. PERICHON was caught in the act of writing such a letter himself.

Now it has been the honorable custom of French gentlemen to meet on the field of honor, brandish swords behind their backs, or fire pistols at distant flocks of birds, and retire with the comforting assurance of their seconds that their honor was satisfied. Some irreverent persons smiled scornfully at such proceedings, but the French gentlemen took them very seriously and felt that they had faced death. But now comes M. le Prince D'ORLEANS, who, in the opinion of royalists, is the first gentleman of France, with a trunkful of precautions against reaching the field of honor. Challenged by an august Italian officer, Gen. ALBERTONE, he promptly proceeds to write letters to newspapers giving full details over his own signature of the portentous preparations for the bloody conflict.

The noble Prince may now rest in peace, for the police are on his track. His head need not be uneasy, though it hope some day to wear a crown. The gentleman has done well to take measures of self-preservation. "He who fights and runs away may live to fight another day," but he who never goes to the battlefield may live to be a French King and go headless to eternal glory. Falstaff was your only true philosopher. "Honor pricks me on. Yea, but how if honor prick me off when I come on—how then? Can honor set a leg? No. Or an arm? No! Or take away the grief of a wound? No. Honor hath no skill in surgery then? No." That is the kind of talk to please a potentate of the house of BOURBON. Why, if a noble Prince of France should go out with an Italian he might be conquered. What then?

"If he that in the field is slain
Be in the bed of honor lain,
He that is beaten may be said
To lie in Honor's truckle-bed."

A wise remark that of old BUTLER, and one meet for a princely mind. Think of an ORLEANS lying in Honor's truckle-bed! Fancy grows weak in the limbs and tremulous in all her joints at the picture. Sing unto Honor a new hymn. Send for the reporters and warble in their ears, "Just tell them that you saw me. I was ready to fight, but the police got wind of the affair and it has been stopped. All's lost save Honor. That's all right, honor bright. So declared by the new code duello of France." And so noble Princes are preserved and the art of writing operettas is encouraged.

We publish in another column of THE TIMES an interview with Mr. CARL SCHURZ, in which he denies the story set going by The Mail and Express that he was an applicant for the Russian mission. The "pure invention" was bad enough, but it was accompanied in the editorial columns by a reference to Mr. SCHURZ as "the Dugald Dalgetty of American politics," "who has libeled Mr. MCKINLEY basely and wickedly in the columns of Harper's Weekly and in public speech," which is mere falsehood. Mr. SCHURZ, as an independent citizen, has at all times expressed his views of public questions and public men with candor and sincerity, with loyalty to the truth, and with entire unselfishness. In doing so he has rendered the country great service, and never greater than in the powerful aid he brought to the election of Mr. MCKINLEY. Even the bitterest partisan Republican papers acknowledged this at the time, but none of them, except The Mail and Express, so far as we are aware, has had the meanness to repay the debt by vulgar abuse.

The decision of Justice BEEKMAN that money, i. e., personal property, invested in or owing for non-taxable imports cannot legally be deducted from personal property subject to State and city taxation seems to the lay mind sufficiently in harmony with the plain language of the law as amended in 1892. But whatever may finally be decided to be the law, the matter is only another instance of the inevitable injustice involved in the attempt to tax personal property. By what fine logical process the lawmaker can separate non-taxable property from the money with which it is paid for and tax the latter while exempting the former we cannot see. Yet there is an obvious injustice in relieving from taxation the man who buys foreign goods and taxing one who buys only domestic goods. And after the law taxes both alike there are still many ways in which others can escape taxation. Taxing property the ownership of which can readily be concealed is simply taxing the honesty of those who do not conceal ownership. From that, so long as human nature remains what it is, there is absolutely no escape.

The strike of the white women in a cotton mill at Atlanta, Ga., because colored women were to be employed, followed by a "sympathetic" strike of the men, raises a question that is likely to become a pretty serious one in time. One of the advantages that the Southern manufacturing industries of all sorts have enjoyed has been a supply of labor of equal, or nearly equal, efficiency with that of their rivals in the North, and at cheaper rates. This has been due, in part, to the lighter demand for labor and to the less cost of living. With the advance of prosperity the demand for labor will increase and the employers will inevitably seek a supply among the colored people, whose standard of living and of wages is on the average distinctly lower than that of the whites. Sooner or later the employers will have to decide whether they will employ only white labor, and limit their output, or try to overcome the objection to colored labor, and so extend their business. As a matter of pure economics, the latter course would unquestionably be best for the material interests of all concerned. Probably in the long run it will be adopted, but meanwhile there may be a good deal of trouble.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In the pending controversy over the distinction between "hides" and "skins," and the propriety of classing the covering of calves with the one or the other, there is so much of similarity to a recent civil service problem that the simplest way of settling the matter would be to leave it to Gov. BLACK and the other etymological experts who established a difference between "merit" and "fitness." They alone possess enough skill to get around the obvious fact that "hides" are "skins" and "skins" are "hides," just as "merit" and "fitness" are in practice interchangeable. They would be sure to decide the question wrong, but their skins are thick enough to serve all the purposes of hides in warding off the brickbats of criticism.

—Caution is an admirable thing in a newspaper, and so is strict adherence to the rule of never stating as a fact anything that has not been reasonably well verified, but it seems to us that The Philadelphia Ledger carries both its caution and its rule too far when it heads a news paragraph with the line, "Died of an Alleged Beating." The word "alleged" has much to answer for—or those who use it have—but memory does not suggest an instance of its employment that was quite so open to sorrowful criticism as this one appears to be. However it may be in Philadelphia, elsewhere, when a person dies of a beating, the conclusion is that the beating was a very real one indeed, and there is no hesitation in saying so. Allegations often have serious consequences, but they do not kill often enough to make it worth while to keep that contingency constantly in mind. At this point it occurs to us that what The Ledger meant to say was "Alleged to Have Died of a Beating." That would be a somewhat ghastly phrase, and to intimate that our contemporary would have printed it is not at all complimentary, and yet we would, if we could, invent some way of explaining and excusing that still more ghastly phrase which we cannot bring ourselves to quote again. In the substitute suggested, the "alleged" is almost as bad as the other one, but it is not quite so inconsistent with the eternal and immutable nature of things.

—Modern altruism, combined with the constant iteration of assertions more or less demagogic, has developed a somewhat general impression that the tramp is the victim, to a certain and not insignificant degree helpless, of economic conditions whose enormity is a matter of easy proof and possible remedy. There is an element of truth in this view, doubtless, but consider the state of affairs in South Dakota. At this season of the year the farmers there are eagerly, almost desperately, offering work at high wages, work which any able-bodied man can do, and yet, though South Dakota is overrun by an army of tramps, the would-be harvesters are lamentably few and wheat rots on the ground in consequence. For the moment, at least, these men are the victims of laziness, not of economic conditions, and obviously a moderate amount of starvation would do them good.

PERSONAL.

—Many things are possible, more than a few practicable, and others not to be accomplished. Some people would hesitate to say under which category the task of completely reforming Coney Island in less than a week, which District Attorney BACKUS and Police Captain COLLINS have undertaken, should be placed, but one standard of conduct which they have imposed upon the island's amusement purveyors is so astonishing that no time will be wasted in considering the matter as a whole. They assert that if any manager allows to appear on his stage "any woman whose character is known to be bad," that manager shall forfeit his license instanter. This opens up a field of discussion that is fairly limitless, but just for a starter, how about the bad men, and how about the application of such a rule to other stages than those of Coney Island?

—Bath Beach is a suburb of Brooklyn, which is itself a suburb of New York, and being thus twice removed from the benign influence of metropolitan ideas and standards, there is no real excuse for surprise at any acts of its residents, however eccentric they may seem to be when judged by the standards recognized on Manhattan Island. Appreciation of this fact usually suggests the propriety of passing over in silence, now charitable and now simply courteous, the strange happenings that take place in the wild region of which Bath Beach is a part. Sometimes, however, the departures from normality are so excessive that the impulse to express astonishment or curiosity is irresistible. An instance in point is the strange case of Mrs. ANNIE KRAMER, who, while engaged in concocting for her employers a liquid which is known to Bath Beachers as "gravy," managed to get scalded to a serious, possibly fatal, extent. Now, it would be easy, and perhaps excusable, to pretend complete ignorance as to the nature and purpose of "gravy," but to do so would after all be a mere affectation, for there are few, perhaps no, New Yorkers who do not know from reading or hearsay that the word is the name used by rustics when they mean a sauce for meats or vegetables. Passing over as of no importance, therefore, the matter of nomenclature, we hasten to ask of what ingredients was Mrs. KRAMER making her "gravy," and what method did she follow in putting them together? For our advices do not state whether the mysterious substance exploded or otherwise hurled itself of its own accord over Mrs. KRAMER, or whether she manipulated it while in the formative stage with such violence as to scatter the deadly substance all over herself and the kitchen. One or the other of these two theories must furnish the explanation of this sad occurrence, and either makes plain the dangers incidental to life in a suburb's suburb. Every kitchen there must be extra hazardous, like a powder mill, from the habitual use of high explosives in the manufacture of "gravy," or else it is a place where cooks are expected to substitute strength for art and shake the whole house with their exertions. We would really like to know which is the case.

—In refusing to explain Lord SALISBURY's explanation of the peace negotiations supposed to be going on at Constantinople, Mr. CURZON, the Secretary for the Foreign Office, showed an amount of impatience and petulance that must have startled the inquisitive members of Parliament who asked for enlightenment in regard to the Premier's meaning. It is a pity that the questioners are not likely soon to know whether Mr. CURZON's annoyance was caused by what he considered their stupid inability to understand plain English, or by Lord SALISBURY's equally stupid inability, or disinclination, to talk it.

—In a little paper that comes to us from Washington—a paper whose advancement, not to say prematurity, is indicated by its title, The Twentieth Century Quarterly—the Rev. WILBUR F. CRAFTS, Ph. D., discourses at great length on the general improvement and elevation of mankind that is going on at this time. Strangely enough, Dr. CRAFTS sees much advancement in other countries, with which, presumably, he is not so familiar as with this one, while he laments with heart-rending emphasis the dreadful and increasing wickedness of the people among whom he lives. A closer inspection of the article reveals that this sin consists, in the author's opinion, chiefly of a general refusal to see the beauties of prohibition. This, he declares, is a big black cloud hanging over the United States, and really he doesn't know if we will ever get out from under it. But there are other clouds. Listen to Dr. CRAFTS: "The consumption of liquors, by gallons, has in this last third of the century increased nearly three times as fast as the population, and partly as a consequence, the divorces and murders have increased in like proportion. Three other clouds hang together, clouds found in no other national sky to so great an extent, nor in any other period in our own—lynchings, labor riots, and municipal corruption." All this is sad if true. As to the consumption of intoxicants, we do not believe that is true, for the phrase "by gallons," makes worthless the argument which he seeks to draw from the internal revenue statistics. The evil effects of liquors are not measured by the number of gallons consumed, but by the amount of alcohol which those gallons contained. It is simply absurd to intimate that excessive drinking, that is, drinking to the point of intoxication, is more common in this country at present than it was a quarter of a century ago. Public sentiment is almost infinitely more condemnatory of drunkenness now than it was then, and of recent years there has grown up what may be called a commercial sentiment against it that has had, perhaps, even more practical effect. Thousands and thousands of railway employes, for instance, keep their situations only by keeping their senses about them, that being the condition under which they are hired. Other great corporations and numberless private employers impose the same condition upon their men, and the condition is scrupulously observed all over the country. This is a state of affairs that does more for temperance than all the prohibition lectures ever delivered or printed. Dr. CRAFTS should remember that though beer and light wines bulk large in gallons and revenue reports, the Medford rum of a preceding generation do more evil work to the pint than these do by the barrel. It is well to be reasonable, even in urging a good cause.

MANUAL OF ERRORS.

Glaring Omissions in the Board of Education Volume.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to suggest that the Board of Education of the City of New York put a little more brains in its Manual. In that book of 248 pages it is to be noted, to begin with, that it has no title page or impromateur of any kind! Not only so, there is not, that I can find, a single mention of the City of New York or any reference showing that the book and its contents have any reference to this city except a solitary reference to the "City Record," and you will believe me when I say that, taking up the book in a Newark hotel, I supposed it was the Manual of the Newark Board of Education, until, after an hour's perusal, my eye caught the title "City Record." Even now I am in doubt whether the Board of Education represented in this book has its locality in New York or in London or in Hongkong.

Who got out this precious volume and superintended its publication I do not know. I would suggest that the work in future should be performed by some one whose intelligence and common sense and fitness for his office should be established by a proper civil service examination.

VERB SAP.

TARIFF ACT PHRASES.

"Vitrages," a Word of Interest to Lace Buyers, Defined.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice an article in your issue of this day, copied from The Rochester Post-Express in regard to words used in the new tariff act, and the explanation of those words by the editor of that paper. "Vitrages," Section 339, he explains to be "a kind of lace. We are unable to give a particular description. The lace buyers of our largest dry goods houses do not know exactly what kind of a lace it is."

For the information of the editor of The Post-Express and these buyers, I would explain that "vitrage" is a term applied by French and Swiss manufacturers to those laces placed behind glass doors and windows as screens—in common parlance, "door laces."

I am surprised that this word is not to be found in any of the modern dictionaries, as it is a term with which the writer has been familiar for over forty years, and should be well known by every lace buyer, and is, I am quite sure, familiar to every buyer of lace curtains or draperies either in this country or England who understands his business. ROBERT L. S. PATON.

New York, Aug. 4, 1897.

Vitrage Again Defined.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Vitrage" is the commercial name for figured or dotted swisses on which borders have been worked by the loom. These goods are used as a kind of sash curtains for windows, hence the name, which, in French, is a collective term for glass windows, and has its origin in vitre, a pane of glass. M.

New York, Aug. 4, 1897.

ON TARIFF CHANGES.

"F. S., Jr." Would Not Have Them Operative for at Least a Year.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your paper of the 16th ult., under the heading "Market Glutted with Tea," you show me an excuse for troubling you with the following:

The handing over of Governmental reins to another party is always a cause of great anxiety to merchants of either political faith. If the tariff is likely to be a question from the time when the result at the polls is announced, of course no commercial man—protectionist or free trader—can then act with any real basis for judgment until the time of some decisive action by the Congress; and so, until then, his dealings under such system of disturbance must be merely to keep his business alive.

This injurious condition is not improved for a great number if when the tariff list is fixed it is put in force immediately or at too soon a date. A remedy for this trouble, and one that would not be affected by the question as to the basis upon which a tariff should be formed, would, I believe, be made by adding an article to the Constitution, by which no part of any tariff list thereafter acted upon by Congress should be effective until, say, not less than one year from the date of such action becoming a law, of course reserving the right of correction for any clerical errors.

One year seems short enough time for a merchant, if a manufacturer, importer, or other seller, in view of factory "plant," foreign and domestic contracts, &c., in which to shape his business to the future conditions. With such a rule, the tariff would be "taken out of politics" for immediate effects; the operations of commercial classes could be conducted without disturbing anxieties for such cause, and the whole community benefited.

Selfish and speculative men, for money or political advantage, would not approve of this plan; but it would appear to be for the good of all patriotic and reasonable men, regardless of their differences of opinion on the tariff question, to support some such method for the security of business dealings at such times. F. S., Jr.

New York, Aug. 3, 1897.

PREVENTION OF CRIME.

The Making of Two Offenders Instead of One Denounced.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That which you say under head "Mr. Moss's Strategy" in to-day's issue is entirely correct. I remember an expression of THE TIMES in a very significant editorial soon after the Haymarket trials, in Chicago, and when the New York anarchists were on the "rampage" on account of the result of those trials: "To incite to crime is itself a crime." Gospel truth! and about the whole summation of the Gospel, rightly considered. But it is essentially the same thing to say that to incite to an infraction of law (though not involving an atrocious crime) is itself an infraction of law, it is part and parcel of the same thing.

The whole method is unqualifiedly wrong and immoral, corrupting both the parties to an act, and corrupting the public also by turning—its sentiment in favor of law-breakers, and the inciter, upon any just principle of ethics, is in reality the more culpable person, the greater moral criminal.

I recollect reading the following incident in your paper some months ago: "A policeman, on virtuous thoughts intent," on a Sunday morning ('twas on the east side, I believe, but that does not concern us) entered, or, rather, forced his way into the furnishing store of an humble Jew, alleging that he had, poor man, a very bad cold, and had forgotten to bring a handkerchief from home. Would the shopman, out of pure humanity, sell him an article of that kind? The shopkeeper demurred, alleging the unlawfulness, but was finally persuaded to make the sale, and was immediately arrested. The shopkeeper did not apparently have his shop open, but was merely in there incidentally.

Now, that policeman was the agent of a rascally and corrupting system. He had to lie, to begin with, and any system which encourages mendacity in its agents is condemned from that cause. It is a total perversion of the sense of moral rectitude which introduces or makes use of such a system, and a worse evil in itself than the actual infraction of law.

I am glad you have exposed this feature of current amateur crime—prevention. You are on perfectly solid ground. If we cannot "prevent" crime without multiplying it or creating two criminals to punish one, or, rather, making a greater criminal to punish a lesser one, we had better let it alone entirely; it is the least of two evils. Or, rather, since crime can be controlled without recourse to such unholy and practically demoralizing means, let those who uphold so vile a method either begin over again upon a better, upon a just and honest principle, or renounce their amateur prevention of crime wholly. I have had an eye upon this perversion for some time. There is too much intermeddling with these matters by a sort of dictrinaires.

Section 29 of the Penal Code: "A person concerned in the commission of a crime, whether he directly commits the act constituting the offense or aids and abets in its commission, and whether present or absent, and a person who directly or indirectly counsels, commands, induces, or procures another to commit a crime, is a principal."

And when you consider that the method is actually in violation of both statute and common law, you may score it to any convenient lengths. There is no ambiguity about the law. D. M. REDFIELD.

New Haven, Conn., Aug. 3, 1897.

Here's an Extreme View.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent the recent discussion in your columns as to the goodness and pureness of liquors, a stanch old prohibitionist and a good man in Ohio once exclaimed: "Talk about good liquor! Why, you might as well talk about a good hell and damnation. There is no such thing as good liquor." This story will add to the gayety of the discussion being carried on between "Purist" and J. Fanning O'Reilley. F. J. R.

New York, Aug. 5, 1897.

The Prices of Drugs.

From The Binghamton Republican.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES took the same prescription to about twenty-five druggists to be compounded, and there were about as many prices for the medicine as there were druggists on the reporter's list. It is to be presumed that the druggists followed the same principle as the man told about by Bill Nye, and who charged the humorist $2 for dinner—because he needed the money.

NUGGETS.

His Own Proverb.

"He gives twice that gives quickly," urged the collector earnestly.

"True," responded Snagge calmly, "but I've often noticed that he that gives slowly very frequently doesn't have to give at all."—Harper's Bazar.

Groping After It.

"Define scientific," was the problem given in a Chautauqua recitation room. The first two answers were somewhat paradoxical. "Knowledge simplified," said one, "Knowledge mystified," declared another.—Chautauqua Assembly Herald.

Worse Nuisance than the Other.

The man who inquires if it's hot enough for you has given way to the superior nuisance; that is, the man who explains to you that it's the humidity and not the heat that bothers you. What does a man care about humidity when he knows he is boiling over?—Savannah (Ga.) Press.

Always Pleased to Go.

The Minister—I suppose you are always glad to visit your grandparents in the country, aren't you?

Little Bobbie—Yes, Sir.

The Minister—There are apples to eat and horses to ride, and all that sort of thing, I suppose?

Little Bobbie—No; grandpa won't let me ride the horses nor eat no apples.

The Minister—Yet you like to go there? What is it that you find so pleasant?

Little Bobbie—I don't never have to go to preachen' when I'm in the country.—Cleveland Leader.

RESTING.

Hit ar mighty res'ful settin'
Wid yore cob pipe well erlight,
On de doorstep idly waitin'
Fur de comin' down ob night.
Yondah am de sun plum wore out,
Slowly gettin' inter bed,
Shakin' up dem fleecy pillars
Undahneaf him tiahed ole head.
While de angels wid dere lanterns
Start patrollin' ob de sky,
'Low dey'll keep on guard tell sun up,
Watchin' us wid frien'ly eye.
Sassy katydids am scoldin'
Like dey's spliin' fur er fight,
While de cotton blooms am smilin'
Frew de darkness pure 'n' white.

Cool 'n damp de jewdrops fallin',
Sprinkle all de firsty grass,
While the cowbell's lazy tinkle
Shows yo whar she's nibblin' pas'.
Yo kin heah de suppah cookin'
Jes' inside dat open door.
Reckon's cos yo yearned dem rashuns
Dat dey smells so good fur shore.
Ole houn' layin' at de woodpile,
Roostah crowin' on de gate.
'Low dey tinks wid all dat clattah
Dey kin keep dis whole wurl' straight.
Still dem katydids am sassin'
One ernuddah, lef' 'n' right,
An' de cotton blooms am smilin'
Frew de darkness pure 'n' white.

Mem'ries sof' 'n' sweet surroun' yo
As yo lean agin de wall;
Tendah thoughts like coolin' showahs
On yore tiahed heart 'pear ter fall.
All de troubles 'n' vexashuns
Ob dis long, hot, unkin' day
Like dem smoke wreafs frew de darkness
Seem ter rise 'n float erway.
Den dat glory gate up yondah,
Swingin' open jes' er space,
Leabs yo cotch de heab'ly brightness
Ob yore Father's lubin' face.
Katydids still loudly scoldin',
Conterdio' wid all dere might,
While de cotton blooms am smilin'
In de starlight faintly white.

MRS. O. B. MERRILL.

Tuscumbia, Ala.

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD

Royal Commission on Agriculture Lays the Low Prices to the Depreciation of Silver.

WANTS THE MINTS REOPENED

Report Proposes an International Conference to Arrange for the Restoration of Silver to the Position It Occupied Prior to 1873.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Royal Commission on Agriculture has issued a report suggesting various palliatives for the existing depression in agriculture, which the commission attributes mainly to the general and persistent fall of prices and to foreign competition which is not likely to abate.

The Commissioners are very much divided in opinion with reference to a remedy for falling prices. Ten of them, including the Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, President of the Local Government Board, and the Right Hon. Walter Hume Long, Conservative Member of Parliament for the West Derby Division of Liverpool, sign a supplementary report declaring their belief that measures tending to increase the value of silver would greatly assist agriculture, but no recommendation on this subject is signed by the Commission as a whole.

The supplementary report expresses the opinion that depression prevails alike in protective and free trade countries, and is especially severe in the United States; that heavy protective duties, when imposed in Germany and France, failed to give either country security against depression, and suggests that the reason for universal depression may be found in the great monetary changes made in Europe and in the United States in 1873 and 1874.

Since the only countries which appear to be free from such depression are India and Argentina, the framers of the supplementary report contend that a prime facie case is established for the assertion that the depression is the outcome of the appreciation of gold and of the divergence in the value of metals, which gives an artificial advantage to producers in silver-using countries.

While suggesting the abandonment of the gold standard, the signers of the supplementary report propose an international conference to arrange for the reopening of mints abroad and in India, and the restoration of silver, either wholly or partially, to the position it occupied prior to 1873.

In conclusion the supplementary report invites the Government to give effect to the resolution adopted by Parliament in February, 1895, in favor of such a conference.

LAWSON ATTACKS MR. RHODES.

Mr. Chamberlain Declines to Reopen the Transvaal Raid Debate in the House of Commons.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The South African policy of the British Government was subjected to an attack in the House of Commons to-day by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Liberal, member for the Cockermouth Division of Cumberland and President of the United Kingdom Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic, who also gave Cecil Rhodes a sharp prodding. Calling attention to the attitude of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, toward South Africa, Sir Wilfrid Lawson classed the latter's policy as being "dangerous and destructive to our reputation abroad." Referring to Cecil Rhodes, Sir Wilfrid Lawson remarked that the ex-Premier of Cape Colony was guilty of "treachery, betrayal of his sovereign, and disloyalty to his colleagues."

Continuing, Sir Wilfrid Lawson explained that Mr. Rhodes's guilt consisted in "falsely dating a letter, which was very like a forgery, involving bloodshed, murder, and confusion in many parts of the world."

Yet," added Sir Wilfrid, "all has been indorsed by Mr. Chamberlain, who has placed the House of Commons in the degrading position of declaring Mr. Rhodes to be an honorable man, thus making Great Britain the laughing stock of all nations."

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to Sir Wilfrid Lawson, declined to reopen "questions which were regarded as settled." He added: "As to submitting disputes with the Transvaal to arbitration, it would be an extraordinary course to submit to a foreign tribunal a dispute between a suzerain and a subordinate State."

KAISER STARTS FOR RUSSIA.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—A dispatch from Kiel says that Emperor William and the Empress have started for Cronstadt on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern for their visit to Emperor Nicholas.

KING OF SIAM'S TRAVELS.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 4.—King Chulalongkorn I. of Siam and his suite arrived here to-day from London, on his way to visit Queen Victoria at Osborne. His Majesty was received at the railroad station by the Prince of Wales. The warships fired a royal salute as the King proceeded on his way to the Isle of Wight. At Osborne the King will lunch with the Queen, and later he will take tea with the Prince and Princess of Wales on board the royal yacht Osborne.

CLAIMS AGAINST MOROCCO.

TANGIER, Aug. 4.—A special commission headed by Vice Consul Carleton, who recently participated in the demonstrations made by the United States cruiser Raleigh at the principal ports on the coast of Morocco, in consequence of the differences between the United States and Morocco relative to the rights of American citizens, has arrived at the City of Morocco, with important instructions in connection with American claims.

NO TRANSVAAL INDEMNITY.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—B. F. Hawksley, counsel for Cecil Rhodes, the former Premier of Cape Colony and a Director of the British South Africa Company, in an interview today declared that the report circulated by The Morning Post of this city to the effect that Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Alfred Beit, the former Resident Director at Cape Town of the British South Africa Company, had personally paid the Transvaal Government £250,000, ($1,250,000,) as indemnity for the raid of Dr. L. S. Jameson and his followers into the Transvaal in December, 1895, is "all nonsense."

PAN-ANGLICAN ENCYCLICAL.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Pan-Anglican, or Lambeth, Conference has issued an encyclical dealing with the various questions discussed by the delegates and covering a wide range of subjects, both ecclesiastical and general.

The encyclical urges great activity in the field of foreign missions and strongly disapproves any "exaggerated opinion of the excellencies of Hinduism and Buddhism."

It even expresses alarm for an increase of proselytizing among the Jews, and it declares strongly in favor of international arbitration.

The Times, commenting upon the encyclical, will say editorially to-morrow:

"In appealing to Englishmen on the subject of arbitration, the Bishops are preaching to the converted. The American Bishops ought to address themselves to the American Senate."

Butler's Extradition Cost £6,000.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A special dispatch from Sydney, New South Wales, says that the Attorney General, John Henry Want, Queen's Counselor, has issued a minute protesting against the excessive and unwarranted charge to the colony of £6,000 for extraditing Frank Butler, the Australian bush murderer, from San Francisco.

Bark Lazzaro Wrecked.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Italian bark Lazzaro, Capt. Benvenuto, from Freemantle for Newcastle, N. S. W., is reported to have been wrecked on Thursday Island, one of the Three Sisters group. The fate of the crew has not been learned.

PREPARED FOR TURKISH SHIPS.

Foreign Admirals Will Oppose Their Entry into Cretan Waters by Force, if Necessary.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—According to a dispatch from Canea, Island of Crete, the Admirals of the international fleet have decided to oppose by force, if necessary, the entry of the Turkish squadron into Cretan waters.

The Admirals and commanders met to-day on board the Italian flagship to discuss the matter. In view of the possible arrival of the squadron a French warship has been dispatched to Sitia, an Italian man-of-war to Suda Bay, an Austrian to Castelli, and a Russian to Retimo.

CANEA, Island of Crete, Aug. 4.—On the receipt of the news that the Turkish squadron from the Dardanelles was coming into these waters the foreign warships got up steam, and the international troops on shore have taken measures to anticipate any possible complications. The report and these preparations have greatly excited the Mussulmans.

TURKISH FLEET AT MITYLENE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 4.—The second squadron of Turkish warships, consisting of seven vessels, commanded by Hari Pasha, which sailed from the Dardanelles yesterday, has arrived at Sigri, Island of Mitylene. The Turkish newspapers say that the squadron has been ordered only to carry out evolutions in the islands of the archipelago.

ACTIVITY IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A dispatch from Constantinople this evening says the greatest activity is displayed at the Yildiz Kiosk. Ministers are summoned to the presence of the Sultan at hours of the day and night. The Military Commission is busy discussing special measures and the ordering of further supplies of war material, which it is believed are destined for Crete, as Djevad Pasha, the new Military Commandant, has called for troops and munitions in order to crush the Christian rebellion.

CHAMBERLAIN ON TREATIES.

He Tells the Commons They Were Denounced at the Instance of the Colonies.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, answering a question in the House of Commons to-day on the subject of the denunciation by the Government of Great Britain of the treaties of commerce with Germany and Belgium, said the denunciation was the unanimous wish of the self-governing colonies, who desired to deal with the United Kingdom on preferential terms.

Mr. Chamberlain added that at the conference between the Colonial Premiers and himself a resolution was passed unanimously, the substance being that the Premiers of the self-governing colonies heartily recommended the earliest denunciation of the treaties as hampering the trade of Great Britain and her colonies, and that it was accompanied by an important and significant resolution, namely, that in the hope of improving the trade relations between the mother country and the colonies the Premiers present undertook to confer with their colleagues as to what result could be secured by a preference given by the colonies to the products of the United Kingdom.

On receipt of these resolutions, Mr. Chamberlain further explained, her Majesty's Government resolved to immediately withdraw the treaties with Germany and Belgium.

He also said that the law officers of the Crown were now considering the question whether the resolution of the Canadian Parliament infringed these treaties. The Canadian Government, Mr. Chamberlain added, had asked to be allowed to be represented before the law officers of the Crown. This was unusual, the Colonial Secretary explained, but the request of the Government of Canada had been granted.

In conclusion, Mr. Chamberlain assured the House that the action of Canada in this matter was not a step toward separation, but distinctly a movement against separation, the intention being to show gratitude and to prove the loyalty of the colonies.

CUBAN EXILES LIBERATED.

Fifty-eight More Set Free by Weyler—Sixty-three Autonomists Pardoned Unconditionally.

HAVANA, Aug. 4.—In addition to the forty-seven political exiles whom Capt. Gen. Weyler pardoned last Saturday, permitting them to return here from the Spanish penal settlement, the official Gazette prints to-day a list of fifty-eight others liberated on the condition that they will reside in Spain, and El Pais announces that unconditional pardon has been granted to sixty-three prominent autonomists now in prison. Among them is the well-known lawyer, Miguel Viondi, Antonio Fernandez Castro, Nicolas Albero, Emilio Ledon, Emilio Machado, Edouardo Armenteros, Rafael Andrade, Juan Nunez, Antonio Macias, Alvaro Ledon, Augustin Cruz, Joaquin Bosch, Hatuey Cespedes, and Juan Bolanos Fondora.

All of these are pardoned upon the petition of the Central Committee of the Cuban Home Rule Party. The local press praises this act of the Captain General, calling it "magnanimous," and describing it as "in honor of the birthday of the Queen Regent."

YELLOW FEVER ON WAR SHIPS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—In his last report to the Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service, Dr. Bruner, Sanitary Inspector at Havana, dwells upon the probability of a rapid increase of yellow fever among the Spanish sailors. He says that lately several cases have appeared. He attributes this to the fact that some of the war ships have gone to the navy yard, which is in close proximity to the military hospital and the Tallapiedra wharf, which is in bad condition.

He adds that the reports from the military hospitals show that yellow fever is decreasing. Dr. Caminero, Inspector at Santiago, says there are 2,000 Spanish soldiers sick there of various diseases.

MARQUIS CRUSHED TO DEATH.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The Marquis de Bouthillier was crushed to death to-day between a moving tram car and the palisading around the new buildings in process of construction for the Paris Exposition of 1900.

The Marquise, his wife, was one of the victims of the fire which destroyed the Charity Bazaar last May.

NEW YORK'S MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Times, in a financial article on the aspects of the money market, says this morning:

"At length there are signs in New York that the money market is beginning to feel the effects of the constant heavy local purchases of American securities; and it looks as if we were within measurable distance of the end of cheap money in New York. The shipments of wheat and cotton this Autumn will do little more than balance the indebtedness of the United States to Europe for heavy imports of wool and similar products."

FOREIGN NOTES OF INTEREST.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—The Chess Association has arranged for an international tournament, to begin here on Sept. 13. It is hoped that Dr. Steinitz and leading American players will attend.

BOMBAY, Aug. 4.—Gangadhar Tilak, the native member of the Legislative Council, and publisher of the Kesari, who is charged with inciting the natives to disaffection, has been admitted to bail in the sum of 100,000 rupees.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—Herr von Koeller, former Prussian Minister of the Interior, who resigned his portfolio as the result of differences with Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf, former Minister of War, has been officially gazetted Governor of Schleswig-Holstein.

Fire Wires to be Under Ground.

Mayor Strong, Fire Commissioner Sturgis, and Subway Commissioners Hess, Hamilton, and Kearney had a conference with the Mayor yesterday on the making of connections by fire-alarm concerns in this city. All the old fire-alarm companies have had their wires under ground except the Manhattan, which connected by means of a box from the buildings where their apparatus was placed. The Fire Commissioners insisted that all the wires should be placed under ground. Mayor Strong said all the wires would be put under ground.

NEGRO LABOR FOR HAWAII

A Report that Asiatics Will Gradually Make Way for the Overplus of the South.

ALL READY FOR AN EMERGENCY

Watson H. Wyman Says the American Flag Is to be Raised if the Japanese Make the Least Move—Uprising Might Follow.

MASSILLON, Ohio, Aug. 4.—A dispatch received here says: "The Hawaiian Government decided on July 28 to issue no more six months' residence permits to Chinese." This practically excludes them. Watson H. Wyman of Honolulu, who is authority for it, says, moreover:

"'There is in contemplation a plan for stocking the islands with colored laborers from the United States. This will result in the gradual diminution of Japanese labor, for of course, as existing contracts expire, the laborers now under contract can be deported and their places assumed by the overplus of Louisiana, Texas, and Mississippi.

"'We are to-day advised that several Japanese vessels are under way for here, and have it from a most creditable source that our steamer brought instructions to those in authority that if the Japanese make the least move the American flag is to be raised instantly. It is fully felt here that this would precipitate an uprising of the 25,000 Japanese, who would be supplied with arms from the Naniwa, and who could then make it very unpleasant for the whites. There are none too many of these, and every man of them would have to get out and shoot.'"

IF ANNEXATION IS DEFEATED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—Samuel Parker, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs in Queen Liliuokalani's Cabinet, arrived from Honolulu on the Belgic. He said:

"If annexation is defeated, Hawaii will put her foot down. She will then be ready to negotiate with Japan, England, or any other country. About one-fourth of the people of the islands are Japanese, many of them soldiers, it is rumored. I do not think Japan will do anything until the annexation and treaty questions have been settled by the United States."

ADMIRAL MILLER'S DEPARTURE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Admiral Miller will sail from San Francisco on Friday for Honolulu, where he will relieve Admiral Beardslee of the command of the Pacific station.

"FORT CRALO" SOLD AT AUCTION

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—"Fort Cralo," the old historic Van Rensselaer mansion on the Hudson River, in East Greenbush, was sold under the auctioneer's hammer to-day for $4,800. It is one of the oldest buildings in the United States, having been erected in 1642 as a manor house and place of defense. It was at one time Gen. Abercrombie's headquarters.

RECEPTION TO DR. MACCRACKEN.

A reception was tendered to Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken by the New York University Summer School at the Hall of Languages on University Heights yesterday afternoon. Dr. Edward R. Shaw, Dean of the School of Pedagogy, presented the seventy-odd students of the Summer school and about twenty of their friends to the Chancellor, who made an address.

The Chancellor depicted the rise of the New York University Summer School since 1895 and the progress it had made. He said the New York University not only hoped to enlarge its plant on the Heights—which already represents an outlay of $1,500,000—in the near future, but that it also intends to have the equipment in active use during the entire twelve months of the year, and not lying idle one-fourth of the year.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Kelly—Riley.

CORNWALL, N. Y., Aug. 4.—President Stephen Kelly of the Fifth National Bank of New York to-day married Miss Emma Riley at the residence of the bride, in this place. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. L. Walsworth, pastor of the Cornwall Methodist Episcopal Church.

White—Van Dyck.

Howard G. White of Syracuse, N. Y., and Miss Catheryn Van Dyck of Philadelphia were married in Grace Church chantry, this city, yesterday. The wedding was a very quiet one, only two men friends of the bride and bridegroom being present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Carroll Perry.

New Hammerstein Theatre.

Harry Hammerstein, son of Oscar Hammerstein, yesterday secured a five years' lease of the Third Avenue Theatre, Thirty-first Street and Third Avenue. He will open it Aug. 30 as a combination house, with popular prices, under the name of Hammerstein's Third Avenue Theatre.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Charles Frohman engaged yesterday all of his chorus.

Marie Jansen returned from Cape Breton yesterday, and will begin to-day rehearsing "Nancy Hanks," a play by Frank Tannehill, Jr.

Stephen Grattan, formerly of Daly's and the Lyceum Theatre stock companies, has been engaged by Klaw & Erlanger to play a rôle in "A Ward of France."

Imre Kiraify will arrive in this city early next month to complete negotiations for a monster exposition depicting the progress of America in the past fifty years.

E. A. Sothern is rehearsing "Change Alley" at the Lyceum Theatre. Daniel Frohman, who returns this week from Europe, will open his theatre for the season early in September.

A. G. Cunningham, the Irish baritone, who made a hit as Father O'Flynn in the opera "Shamus O'Brien," was engaged yesterday by Oscar Hammerstein to sing one of the chief rôles in his production of the English success, "La Poupée."

Kate Claxton, who played in "The Two Orphans," has decided to enter variety, and will appear in half-hour comedy sketches at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre Sept. 6. The Olympia Quartet, for many seasons with "A Parlor Match," will appear at the Pleasure Palace, where May Howard's extravaganza company will also appear, early in the season.

Richard Mansfield will begin his season at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Oct. 4, appearing in a dramatization of Jessie Fothergill's novel, "The First Violin." This will be followed by "The Master of the Ceremonies," dramatized from George Manville Penn's novel, "Sir Edward Bootis." One of his chief productions will be a new play by George Bernard Shaw, entitled "The Devil's Disciple," a drama of the American Revolution. If the length of the New York season permits, a production of "Timon of Athens" on a large scale will be given. Recent engagements for Mr. Mansfield's company include Olive Oliver, Minna Monk, Arthur Forest, and W. N. Griffith.

When Mr. Daly returns here in the Fall he will bring with him several new plays, including a new musical comedy, which will probably follow the production of "Mme. Sans Gêne." The revival of "The Geisha," which will follow "The Circus Girl," will be marked by the production of an entirely new edition of this popular musical comedy, which is now being prepared by the authors in London. The theatre has been redecorated and otherwise beautified, and will open Aug. 16 with "The Circus Girl." The cast will include Virginia Earle, May Young, Catherine Lewis, Effie Germon, Nancy McIntosh, James Powers, Cyril Scott, Herbert Gresham, and others.

Special Fireworks Exhibitions.

During the remainder of this month special fireworks exhibitions will be given every Thursday night in Pain's Open Air Theatre at Manhattan Beach in addition to the Graeco-Turkish war spectacle. Saturday night is the popular night, and the fashionable set, or those who wish to avoid the Saturday crush, will probably select Thursday night to view the exhibition. There is now in preparation an outline picture in gold and silver fire of the Klondike gold region, which will probably be presented next Saturday night.

THE PRESIDENT IN VERMONT.

He Attends a Breakfast Party and Reviews the Troops at Fort Ethan Allen.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Vermont people were exceedingly enthusiastic in their greeting to the President and Vice President to-day. The two breakfast parties arranged for the women and men of the Presidential party were both very exclusive affairs. Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. Hobart, Mrs. Alger, Mrs. Bailey, and Mrs. Flagg were the guests of Mrs. L. C. Clark, a daughter of Col. Le Grand B. Cannon. Those present at the breakfast party at the home of Col. Cannon were the President, Secretary Alger, Private Secretary Porter, Gov. Grout, Senator Proctor, ex-Minister Phelps, Gen. Peck, Vermont's Adjutant General; ex-Gov. Woodbury, Gen. Guy V. Henry, Col. B. B. Smalley, ex-Collector at Burlington; Mayor H. S. Peck, Lewis Clark, son-in-law of Mr. Cannon; Capt. Guy Howard, United States Army; John H. Flagg of New oYrk, Charles E Pike, Frederick Alger, and Secretary J. A. Porter.

About 3 o'clock Troop E escorted the party to Fort Ethan Allen. As the Presidential party entered the Government reservation a battery of artillery began firing a salute and the carriages passed between lines of cavalry drawn up on both sides of the driveway. The party dismounted at the residence of the Commandant, Gen. Henry, where the women of the post were gathered, and a short informal reception was held. Then the President, Vice President, and Gen. Alger were escorted to the reviewing stand. The first and most pleasing feature of the Third Cavalry drill was the salute to the colors and to the President. The famous Troop F, under Capt. Dodd, then took the field, and gave a striking exhibition of rough riding and intricate evolutions.

The big steamer Vermont carried the party across the lake and back to the Summer hotel. During the trip home Mrs. McKinley, who was much fatigued by the day's pleasures, retired to a stateroom, but the President chatted for a while with his friends on deck. Mrs. McKinley appeared to be very feeble, requiring much assistance from the President in walking, although she says she has been benefited by the bracing air.

The President's Abode in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Aug. 4.—President McKinley has engaged rooms at the Niagara Hotel for three days during the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, beginning Aug. 23.

CASE OF DR. E. B. ANDREWS.

Statement of Congressman Joseph H. Walker of the Trustees of Brown University.

NEW HAMPTON, N. H., Aug. 4.—Congressman Joseph H. Walker of Worcester, who is a member of the Board of Trustees of Brown University, and to whose opposition to the public utterances on the subject of free silver of President E. Benjamin Andrews of that institution the recent resignation of Dr. Andrews is attributed, admits that he started the agitation about the matter and says, in his opinion, there is no chance that Dr. Andrews will be permitted to remain or to reconsider his resignation.

Mr. Walker said to-day that he personally started the trouble at Brown at a meeting of the corporation of the university last June. This was done because the utterances of President Andrews were at variance with the views of the corporation on the question of a National financial policy. On this point Mr. Walker said:

"To illustrate: It is within my knowledge that the President is one of the leading educational institutions of New England is an atheist. He makes no concealment of the fact of his views on proper occasions. Should he enter upon the propaganda of atheism and denunciation of Christianity, how could the corporation, unanimously Christian, keep him in his place for a single day? Had a President of a college during the late civil war taken pains publicly to teach the doctrine of the right of the individual States to secede it would have been an offense to keep him in his position. It is the unanimous opinion of the corporation of Brown University that the question on which Dr. Andrews is at variance with it is far more vital to the well being of the country than were the questions upon which the civil war was fought; in fact, that this question is fundamental to the continued progress of Christian civilization."

Continuing, Congressman Walker said:

"Nothing was said or done at the meeting of the trustees of Brown in June that was not clearly within the line of duty upon the part of every member of the Board, and everything was said and done with a feeling of the warmest friendship for Dr. Andrews. There was not in the mind of a solitary member of the board the least idea of abridging President Andrews in thought or private utterance on silver or any other question. The corporation did not demand Dr. Andrews's resignation. It sought a friendly conference with its chief executive officer. That is all. In turning from the corporation—every one of whom was his friend—to the public, and taking the position he has by himself and by the position of the Faculty, I cannot see how, by any possibility, the relations which must necessarily exist between the President of the university and the corporation can be re-established."

Congressman Walker declared that Dr. Andrews had taught other things than silver which were thought to be detrimental to the progress of the university. His position upon the wage question, Mr. Walker said, was bad.

ALICE BARRETT'S ACCOUNTS.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—Examination of Messrs. Codman & Codman's books has been completed, and a shortage has been found which convinces the firm that the books had been tampered with by their late bookkeeper, Miss Alice Barrett. It is believed that the shortage will not exceed $2,500 or $3,000.

Miss Barrett is the young woman who was found dead in the office of the firm two weeks ago, having committed suicide by shooting after she had attempted to burn some of the books of her employers.

BURGLARIES AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 4.—The cottage of William Murray, ex-Superintendent of the New York Police, on Cedar Avenue, was entered by burglars about 2 o'clock this morning, and over $1,000 worth of silverware taken. The former Superintendent has temporarily resumed his old work, and is personally looking for the thieves.

The Levy cottage, which adjoins that of Mr. Murray, was also entered and four large pieces of silver taken. In each case entrance was effected through a lower window.

SUICIDE OF DAVID W. POND.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 4.—David W. Pond committed suicide this morning at about 6 o'clock by shooting himself in the head as he lay in bed at his home, on Leland Avenue. He was one of the best-known citizens of this place.

Mr. Pond's reason for ending his life is believed to have been financial trouble. He was at one time very wealthy. He was the founder and head of the Pond Machine and Tool Company of this city, but retired about three years ago. Since retiring from business as head of the concern, Mr. Pond has been speculating in Wall Street, where he established himself as a broker. He is said to have been caught heavily on the wrong side of the market a number of times within the last year.

JOSEPH P. KREMP ARRESTED.

READING, Penn., Aug. 4.—There was another sensation in building association affairs to-day, when Samuel H. Fulmer, the newly elected Treasurer of Homestead Building Association No. 4, appeared before Magistrate Eby and swore out a warrant against Joseph P. Kremp, whose resignation was recently requested as Treasurer, charging him with converting to his own use over $62,000. The warrant was served at noon. He gave $50,000 bail. It is likely that other arrests will be made. Arbitration is still going on in the claims of twenty building associations against the Lewis Kremps estate.

Insane Negro Giant in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 4.—Lemuel Footz, a giant negro, went insane to-day, and after attempting to kill his wife roamed the streets for half an hour clad only in an undergarment. He was finally captured, and committed for an examination. He will probably be sent to an insane asylum. Footz is nearly seven feet tall.

BEAT A POLICEMAN.

Byrnes Tried to Serve a Warrant on an East-Side Woman, with Disastrous Results.

Officer Byrnes of the Essex Market Court Squad went into the tenement at 235 Monroe Street yesterday with a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Kate Murray, who lives on the top, or fourth, floor, for calling Mrs. Nelly Sware, who occupies the second floor front, "out of her name." Mrs. Sware has standing in the ward, her father and her husband being both old Tammany men and powers. She thinks these facts embittered Mrs. Murray.

Byrnes found Mrs. Murray fortified in her own domicile, with the door locked. While he was knocking Mrs. McGuire appeared. She is the janitress, and, according to Mrs. Sware, "has it in" for that estimable Irishwoman because of a suspicion that Mrs. Sware has been trying to become janitress herself.

As Byrnes descended the stairs Mrs. McGuire followed him, uplifting her voice in denunciations. On the second floor Mr. McGuire appeared to inquire concerning these things.

"Dis dhirty cur pushed me," wailed Mrs. McGuire. "Punch 'im, Charlie."

Charles promptly punched Byrnes and knocked him down, and a younger McGuire hit him with a bottle. Yet other McGuires and their friends applied such casual missiles as they could lay hands on in haste. Byrnes made his escape, but he was badly disfigured.

With the aid of two policemen, who battled their way to him through a mob of a thousand people, he arrested Charles McGuire, who was locked up in default of $500 bail.

Byrnes is, as graphically described by a young woman with a tin bucket full of beer in front of the saloon on the ground floor of 235, "a perfect mess." McGuire is "in the cooler" with excellent chances for "doing a stretch."

Mrs. McGuire was peacefully attending to her household duties last night, apparently undisturbed. Mrs. Murray was yet locked in her room. Occasionally she made brief and hasty personally conducted expeditions to the airshaft and dumped household débris so they would annoy the Swares. Sentiments and opinions of an uncomplimentary nature were also conveyed down that improvised telephone. Mr. Murray did not appear at home.

Mrs. Murray declined to see strangers.

BUSINESS STATEMENTS DIFFER.

Two Persons Claim Ownership—One Assigns, the Other Protests.

The assignment made by Anna C. Hamburger as a dealer in housefurnishing goods at 275 Eighth Avenue, on Tuesday, to Alexander G. Menzies, has developed a queer story. In the deed of assignment it was written in very small letters that she was formerly Anna C. Hiscock. The business has been carried on in the name of A. C. Hamburger. Mr. Hamburger always claimed sole ownership, and Mrs. Hamburger would make a like claim to inquirers. Andrew C. Hamburger was surprised when he learned that Mrs. Anna C. Hamburger had made an assignment of the business. He declares emphatically that he is sole owner, that it is not insolvent, and that he has carried it on for many years. They came here from Chicago in 1888.

The business was started, Hamburger says, by himself with very little capital, and by degrees he worked it up until at the present time he has a stock of goods worth $15,000, and that he does not owe on stock more than $300. He claims to be the only person interested in or that owns the business, that he personally procured all the goods, that he made the lease of the store in his own name. As to explaining Mrs. Hamburger's connection with it by saying that when he came to New York he desired to open a bank account, but, being unknown, could give no references, and he thought it would be best for Mrs. Hamburger to open the account. It was so done in the name of A. C. Hamburger, and she has ever since signed the checks. That is the only connection, he declares, she ever had with the business.

Mr. Hamburger has placed his affairs in the hands of Epstein Brothers to get possession of his business, which is now in the hands of Assignee Menzies. Epstein Brothers went to Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday and obtained a summons for John Doe and Richard Roe to appear to-day to explain why the business is interfered with.

Epstein Brothers said the principals in this case quarreled on Friday; the next day Hamburger packed up all the household furniture and effects and moved them to some unknown place. Mr. Hamburger did not see her again until Monday, when she came to the store accompanied by two men and demanded possession. Fearing trouble, he closed the store and put an extra padlock on the door. Returning to the store at 11 P. M. he found a light there, the padlock had been broken off, and two men were in possession of the store.

The next day he found that she had made a general assignment. Epstein Brothers emphatically declared that Mr. Hamburger having the lease of the store, the assignee and his men had no right whatever in the store, and were trespassers.

Window Cleaner Hung Head Down.

Edward Alston, a window cleaner in THE NEW YORK TIMES Building, while at work on the fifth floor on the Park Row side yesterday morning lost his balance and fell, one side of the protective harness two employes are required to wear having given away. The unbroken side held, however, and Alston was suspended, head downward. A great crowd of people gathered in the street, and the man's fall to death was expected every moment. By desperate exertions Alston managed to kick in the heavy glass of the window in front of which he hung and attract attention. He was hauled in slowly, care being required to prevent the cutting or breaking of the remaining cord on which he swung.

Liquor Dealers' Convention.

Invitations have been sent to the members of the wholesale wine and spirit trade throughout the United States by the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of America, requesting them to attend the second annual convention of this organization on Aug. 17, 18, and 19, at Manhattan Beach Hotel. On the evening of the 19th a banquet will be given at Delmonico's.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 4.—Special dispatches from Selma, Greenville, and Geneva, Ala., announce the receipt of the first bale of this year's cotton crop at each of those places.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 4.—The differences between a number of large Chicago printing and bookbinding firms and their employes have been settled by the State Board of Arbitration in favor of the latter. Both sides will abide by the decision.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Aug. 4.—The new Amalgamated Association wage scale was signed yesterday afternoon by President Garland of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers and Secretary James H. Nutt of the Iron Manufacturers' Association.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 4.—The drowning of Miss Clara Hall, aged nineteen, and Miss Lena Herrick, aged eighteen, of this city occurred while bathing at Ottawa Beach, a Summer resort on Lake Michigan, near here. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 4.—Albert T. Lamb, a salesman for a local furniture company, and his four children are dangerously ill from eating what was supposed to be mushrooms. Miss Uriana, aged twenty, died to-day, and Etta, aged fourteen, cannot live. The others are in a critical condition.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Three tramps lost their lives in a freight wreck on the Nickel Plate Road near Irving this morning. The body of one tramp has been recovered. Two more are still under the cars. Thirteen cars were thrown from the track by a broken axle and reduced to kindling wood.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., Aug. 4.—At the conclusion of the preliminary hearing in the case of Miss Jackson, charged with murdering her infant, Edward Powers, Mrs. Maria Jackson, Lilian Jackson, and Lena Jackson were held to await the action of the Grand Jury. Powers was arrested in the woods to-day.

MALONE, N. Y., Aug. 4.—A special train on the Adirondack and St. Lawrence Division of the New York Central Railroad yesterday covered 57 miles in 58½ minutes. This remarkably fast run was made from Adirondack Junction, a few miles out from Montreal, to Malone. The train consisted of two coaches. The engine was a new one. Dr. Webb has just put on three of these engines.

APPEAL IN COAL TRUST CASE.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—Attorney General Hancock will file to-morrow with the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court his appeal from the decision of Supreme Court Justice Chester, vacating and setting aside the order previously granted by him appointing a referee to take testimony from the Presidents of the railroads dealing in coal for the purpose of finding out whether a Coal Trust existed. The appeal will be argued at the September term of the court, and an early decision will be asked for, so that the case can be finally argued before the Court of Appeals at its October term.

REPORT ON SAVINGS BANKS.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—The report of Superintendent of Banks Kilburn, on the condition of the savings banks in the State for the year ending June 30, shows increases in the total resources, the amount of money due depositors and in the amount of surplus funds when compared with the report of last year, while a decrease is shown in the amounts deposited and a large increase in the amount withdrawn.

The statistics compared with those of last year are: Total resources, $839,671,920; increase, $32,920,473.50; amount due depositors, $741,474,845.98; increase, $26,441,946.77; sundry liabilities, $363,276.90; decrease, $47,880.21; surplus fund, $97,833,777.32; increase, $6,526,406.94; number of open accounts close of year, 1,768,417; increase, 36,035; number of accounts opened during year, 324,207; decrease, 21,809; amount of money deposited, $207,485,501.61; decrease, $8,055,057.21; amount of money withdrawn, $206,871,957.06; increase, $12,218,563.56; increase credited, $25,881,082.17; increase, $922,304.70.

HIBERNIANS REUNITED.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 4.—At a secret meeting of the National officers of the rival factions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, held here yesterday, the breach between the factions was closed, and the two societies will again unite. The split in the organization occurred in 1884, and was caused by the late John Nolan, who at that time was chief National officer of the order. Nolan tried to establish a National headquarters of the organization in New York City, and when the proposition was defeated he withdrew, taking about 50,000 of the 140,000 members with him. The seceders formed a society which they called the Board of Erin Branch.

Nolan died in Scotland a few years ago, and his branch of the organization has since been steadily losing its members, while the old society rapidly gained. For the last two years a movement has been on foot to bring the two factions together.

The terms upon which the two factions were brought together were as follows: That the National Board of Officers of the Board of Erin branch will resign and formally transfer to the National officers and the National Directory of the American branch absolute jurisdiction over the 35,000 members of the Board of Erin branch. By the terms of the transfer the members of the latter branch become entitled to all the rights and privileges of the 160,000 members of the American branch. The united organization will then be known as the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and will resume affiliations with the parent branch in Europe.

DEATH LIST OF THE DAY.

Wisner H. Townsend.

Wisner H. Townsend, who was killed by falling from the window of his bedroom at 165 East Forty-ninth Street early yesterday morning, was at one time a prominent merchant in this city. He was the son of Walter Wilmot Townsend of Oyster Bay, L. I., and a brother of Benjamin Coles Townsend, who died two years ago; ex-Congressman Dwight Townsend, and Charles H. Townsend was born in the old house at the northwest corner of Morris Street and Broadway in 1820. He was educated in the Columbia Grammar School, and entered the dry goods business at an early age. He was one of the first manufacturers of oilcloth, and was at the head of a large company having extensive factories. In this business he made a fortune. He was a lover of the amateur shot, and was one of the first to discover that the North Carolina Sounds afforded remarkable opportunity for Winter wild fowl shooting. He was an original member of the Currituck Club, whose few shares are now quoted at $8,000 to $10,000, and which are largely held by the Vanderbilts and their connections. He was also, until within a few years, a leading member of the Fish and Game Association of this city. Ten years ago Mr. Townsend lost his fortune, and since then he had been in failing health. Mr. Townsend married Miss Kyle, a Virginian, who survives him, with two unmarried daughters and two sons. Dr. Wisner R. Townsend, the well-known surgeon of the elevated railroad, is the elder of the sons.

Robert Wilson Lawber.

Robert Wilson Lawber died at his home in Bald Mountain, Washington County, N. Y., Aug. 3. He was born in Delaware, near Smyrna, in 1816, and was the last survivor of the promoters of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, which he served as Secretary in 1854. In 1840, at the age of twenty-four, Mr. Lawber had charge of the affairs of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and in 1844 he was sent to Europe to arrange for the settlement of trust bonds issued by the company. From 1845 to 1849 he manufactured in New York tin-lined lead pipe, with Jacob Leroy, under the firm name of Lawber & Leroy in the fifties Mr. Lawber was engaged in interests with Dr. Eliphalet Nott, and, though some of these interests entered into an extensive manufacture of lime at Bald Mountain. This he continued until the sale of the works in 1872. Mr. Lawber was a large holder of property on Bald Mountain. In

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS,
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Streets, Albany.

STOCKS, BONDS,
GRAIN, COTTON
Bought and sold for cash, or carried on margin at lowest rates of interest on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges.
HOLMES & CO
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Branch Offices: Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST
in respect of
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Gold Collateral Trust Notes.

23 WALL STREET.
NEW YORK, Aug. 2, 1897.

To Holders of the above Certificates:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Note Holders' agreement dated February 15, 1897, we shall be prepared to make payment on August 16, 1897, of five per cent. (5%) on account of the principal of the above certificates, upon presentation thereof and suitable stamping or indorsement thereon at our office, No. 23 Wall Street, New York, or, at the option of certificate holders, at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, 48 State Street, Boston. Interest will cease in respect of the amount so payable on the certificates on August 16, 1897.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Depositaries.

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO R. R. CO.
St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 2, 1897.

Notice is hereby given to holders of St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds dated July 29, 1897, due Aug. 1, 1919, known on New York Stock Exchange as "1st 6s Pierce City to Oswego," that in conformity with the terms of the mortgage given to secure the same, Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000) of said bonds have been duly drawn by lot for redemption on Nov. 1, 1897, viz.: five bonds of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) each, bearing the following numbers:

78, 175, 196, 534, 761.

Said bonds will be redeemed on and after Nov. 1, 1897, at the price of 105 and interest to that date, WHEN INTEREST THEREON WILL CEASE, upon presentation thereof at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, New York City.

F. H. HAMILTON, Treasurer.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% GOLD BONDS, DATED JULY 17, 1889.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17th, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of forty-eight thousand two hundred and seventy-four 65-100 dollars, ($48,274.65.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, at New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 16th day of August, 1897.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE and the Debenture Bonds of the American Publishers' Corporation:

The American Publishers' Corporation having been placed in Receivers' hands, the undersigned, acting at the suggestion of large holders of its bonds, and with a view of securing a combination for the protection of their interests, respectfully request all holders of the first mortgage or debenture bonds of the corporation to send us their names and addresses, with a statement of their holdings.

New York, Aug. 3, 1897.

JAMES G. CANNON,
14 Nassau St.
G. G. WILLIAMS,
270 Broadway.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr.,
247 Broadway.

C. J. Hudson & Co
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
38 WALL ST.
DEAL IN
Wool Exchange Stock
Also miscellaneous securities not quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.
Private wire to Chicago and St. Louis.

BRAZEAU & HESSE,
44 Broad and 40 New Sts.,
New York.
STOCKS AND BONDS.

LEHIGH VALLEY
& Philadelphia Securities
DEALT IN BY
E. & C. RANDOLPH,
7 NASSAU ST.

Klondyke Gold Fields.
Send 25c. for valuable book, maps, etc., also information how to make $20 weekly at your home.
ALASKA PUBG. CO., Rochester, N. Y.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

For the first time since the present stock market improvement began, transactions rose yesterday beyond 500,000 shares. In many ways this is a significant circumstance. And consequence is given to it by the fact that a number of operators lately especially conspicuous in the market seemed yesterday to be in concert holding aloof. What Wall Street is pleased to call the "public" had the market largely to itself.

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It is fashionable among the professionals of the Stock Exchange to pooh-pooh every suggestion that there is any "public" in sight. The professional Wall Street fashion has, however, lost its disturbing influence. It has been fashionable for months for the professional to sell stocks short, to make proclamation of perils threatening every man brave enough to buy as much as 100 shares of anything. The professional fashion has been to provide Cuban wars, to discover new complications with Great Britain, to recognize anarchy throughout the country's mining regions, to kill the wheat crop one day and destroy all the other crops the next—the professional fashion has been to be bearish (and, alas!)—to lose money.

The present professional fashion is not a fashion to disturb anybody except those practicing it.

***

Many things yesterday developed in Wall Street of importance bearing on market values. In the list of these factors particularly important was a break in sterling exchange rates. We have lately been hearing much of demands to be made upon us for gold by European countries. Half the bears on the Stock Exchange have stood on the curbs of Wall Street and academically elucidated propositions suggesting that gold exports from the United States were about to run into proportions which would play smash not only with financial conditions, but, in all probability, affect every branch of trade.

The unintelligence of this sort of stuff and nonsense has generally been understood and given its proper dismissal; but, none the less, the predictors of a gold export movement have been able to create some nervousness in quarters where otherwise there would have been more determined support given to the security markets.

The fact that for exceptional reasons—for reasons wholly apart from international trade relationships—some gold has lately been sent abroad was not without a passing influence; and through this it was possible to create some apprehensions. There was a stiffness in exchange rates which bear theorists were able to contort into an argument more or less depressing. Every man who could see even slightly below the surface was able to appreciate how misleading these calculations were; but it remained for yesterday's sharp smash in exchange rates to dispel completely the fog.

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Railroad earnings reported were even more encouraging than any lately received. What is of consequence on this account is the fact that every practical railroad manager in the country is saying unhesitatingly that increases in earnings so far are but preliminary to increases which from this time forward are going to grow continually bigger and bigger. In yesterday's reports were included the July operations of both the Rock Island and St. Paul systems. For the month, Rock Island is $129,000 ahead of July a year ago, and St. Paul is $167,000 beyond the same month last year.

Facts like these are facts that tell.

Facts like these need no manipulative assistance to make them effective. Such facts are value-makers.

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Yesterday's aggregate of transactions on the Stock Exchange—over 545,000 shares—breaks all records since the Venezuelan panic of Dec. 20, 1895, when sales made up a total of 753,000 shares. In no normal day has yesterday's record been surpassed since Feb. 11, 1892, when 1,385,998 shares were dealt in, nearly a half of that total being in Reading and Lackawanna, which are "half" stocks. That activity marked the climax of speculation attending the McLeod coal railway deal, through which Reading, Lehigh Valley, and Jersey Central were practically merged into a consolidation, promising to rejuvenate and control National anthracite mining and carrying trades.

In the activity of that star day in 1892 transactions on the New York Stock Exchange took place in 106 different stocks. Two or three groups made up much more than half of the aggregate.

In yesterday's activity 137 different stocks were traded in, and throughout that list (over 30 per cent. greater than the list of the past record day) dealings were far better distributed. The stock yesterday most largely traded in figured for only about 10 per cent. of the volume which Reading alone stood for in the 1892 boom.

In February, 1892, manipulation was at its climax. In August, 1897, healthful business conditions are merely showing themselves in natural operation.

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Significance of telling character is in the fact that a number of important operators were not, yesterday active in the market. Apparently they were making a thoroughgoing test of the market's calibre. What was disclosed to them must have put beyond all doubt the fact that the public is in the market, and (if not the original maker of it) is now indisputably the maintainer of it.

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Government bonds strong. There was a sale of $10,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 125¾.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	Ill. Steel Co.	4
Am. Sugar Refs.	⅝	Iowa Central	½
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	1⅝	Iowa Central pf.	1½
Am. Tobacco	3½	Laclede Gas	2½
Am. Tobacco pf.	1	L. E. & W. pf.	2
Bay State Gas.	1⅜	Lake Shore	1
Brook. Un. Gas.	⅝	Mobile & Ohio	¾
Buff., R. & Pitts.	¾	Nat. Lead pf.	½
B., R. & P. pf.	2	N. Y. Central	½
Ches. & Ohio	⅞	Or. R. & Nav.	1½
Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	1½	Or. Short Line	2½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Pullman Car	½
Chi. & Northwest.	1	Reading	1
C., H. V. & T. pf.	6	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Consol. Gas	5	Reading 2d pf.	⅞
Del. & Hudson.	½	St. J. & Gr. I. 1st pf.	2
Erie	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1⅛
Erie 1st pf.	⅜	St. Paul & Duluth	1½
Erie 2d pf.	1⅞	U. S. Leather pf.	⅜
H. B. Claflin Co.	1½	Wis. Central	1½
Ill. Central	1		

Stocks Declined.

Brook. R. T.	⅝	Minn. Iron	3
C., C., C. & St. L.	2	Mo. Pacific	⅞
Consol. Ice	1	N. Y. & E. R. Gas.	1½
Met. Traction	½	N.Y.C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Mexican Cent.	1¼	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Can. Southern 2d.	1	Or. Ry. & Nav. 1st.	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d inc.	1½	Or. Sh. Line inc. B.	3½
Col. Mid. 1st. r.	2	Pitts. & West. 1st.	1
C., H. V. & T. 5s, t. r.	1	St. L. & I. M. gen.	2
Erie genl. lien.	⅛		1
Erie prior lien.	1¼	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1¾
Ga. Pac. 1st.	3½	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1
Ill. C. G. Nor.	3½	Seaside & B. B. 1st.	1
Mo., K. & E. 1st.	1½	S. C. & Ga. 1st.	1½
Or. Imp. con., 1st ln. paid	1½	Wis. Cent. 1st t. r.	1½

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $159,866,294; balances, $10,674,474; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $821,913.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discounts in the open market, 13-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.86¼ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.85⅝@$4.85¾ for 60-day bills, $4.86⅜@$4.86⅝ for demand, $4.87 for cable transfers, and $4.85@$4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental Paris francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—Par to 2½o premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—50@25c discount.

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There was a firmer tone to the call money market yesterday, many of the large loans being made at 1¼ per cent. The prevailing rate, however, was again 1 per cent., with the small loans at 1¼ and 1½ per cent. The firmness is directly attributable to the increased speculation in Wall Street. Time money was also a shade stronger, the demand for that class of accommodation being larger than for some time. Rates for time money were firmer, the quotation for six months advancing to 3 per cent. Commercial paper was inactive, although the demand for choice bills was somewhat larger than of late.

FRESH GRANGER RECORDS.

St. Paul sold yesterday at 90½ for the first time since June, 1887, having sold previously at 95 in May of that year, from which price it declined to 69⅝ in October.

The highest and lowest prices in the succeeding years have been as follows: 1888, highest, 78 in February; lowest, 50¼ in December; 1889, 75¼ in June, 60⅞ in March; 1890, 70⅝ in May, 44 in November; 1891, 82⅜ in December, 50¾ in January; 1892, 84⅝ in August, 75⅝ in April; 1893, 83½ in January, 46⅜ in July; 1894, 67⅜ in September, 54¼ in January; 1895, 78⅛ in September, 53⅞ in March; 1896, 80 in November, 59⅞ in August.

In the present year St. Paul opened on Jan. 1 at 73½, sold ½ below this price, and then steadily advanced until in the latter part of March it was selling at 78½. From this figure it dropped to 69¼ at the end of April. During the week of June 19 it sold at 79¼, which had up to that time been the highest price of the year. In the following week it sold up to 81¾; in the week of June 26 it reached 81¾; in the week of July 3, 84; in that of July 10, 84⅝; in that of July 17, 88½; and in that of July 24, 89. Last week's highest was 88⅝, from which it advanced to the record-breaking quotation made yesterday.

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Northwest sold yesterday at 120 for the first time since May, 1892, when it sold at 121⅞, the highest price of that year. Since then it has sold as low as 84⅞, in July, 1893. Northwest began this year at 102⅝, sold up to 110¾ in March, down to 101¾ in April, and has since advanced steadily until yesterday's figures were reached.

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Rock Island sold at 84¼ yesterday for the first time since April, 1893, when it was 86¼, having previously sold at 89⅜ in January of that year. The lowest it has touched since was 51½ in July, 1893. Rock Island opened on Jan. 1 of this year at 66, rose to 70 during that month, dropped to 60¼ in April, and then advanced to its present price.

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Burlington sold yesterday at 90½ for the first time since September, 1895, when the price was 91¾. It had previously been up to 92⅜ in July of that year, the latter price being an advance from 69, at which price it sold in March. In 1896 Burlington sold at 83¾ in November, having advanced from 53 in August. The opening price this year was 69½, and it only sold below that figure in the succeeding week. From that time it advanced, until 78½ was reached in March. It held between this high and low range until June, when it touched 80, and has since steadily climbed upward.

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Without an exception, the railroad statements for the fourth week of July, given out yesterday, showed increased earnings for that period. And many of the increases were substantial ones. This is especially true of the Granger roads, St. Paul showing an increase of $92,182 for the week, and $167,156 for the month, and Rock Island making an even better exhibit, with $128,794 earned for the month.

Apropos of these two reports, a Director of St. Paul is authority for the statement that the daily earnings of the road are increasing at the rate of 30 per cent. And St. Paul's Traffic Manager has reported to his Directors that the current talk of a car famine is really a moderate estimate of what seems imminent.

As to Rock Island, a Director of that road says that the 2 per cent. dividend for the year has already been earned, and that the earnings for the rest of the year will be so much surplus for the company's treasury, unless the dividend rate is increased. In fact, the question with Rock Island Directors now is not so much that of a 4 per cent. rate as of an even greater one, some of the Directors being of the opinion that, considering present earnings and the prospects of still better ones, a 5 per cent. dividend rate will be warranted.

NO MANIPULATION NEEDED.

Mr. Henry Amy, head of the Stock Exchange house bearing his name, talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding the character of the present stock market movement and the outlook for security prices. Mr. Amy said:

"In my opinion there is nothing professional about this stock market. It has not gone up on manipulation—its strength has been due to buying of the most excellent character, buying by strong people and by the public.

"A professional market would not have lasted this long; it would not have broadened as this one has, nor would it have withstood the recent heavy profit-taking sales. The buying power should be evident to every one. In spite of the liquidation of many speculative accounts and in the face of persistent efforts to bring about a decline, the market has gone on broadening and advancing.

"So far as I can see, there is only one factor which, if it should develop, might operate to put the market down. I refer to possible damage to the crops. The advance has been largely due to the expectation of large crops with which to meet the European demand. In view of the crop failures abroad, there is reason to expect that we will have a market for all of our surplus cereal product and consequent increased wealth for our farmers—for our consumers. And, inasmuch as the stock market's strength is directly due to these expectations, crop-damage news would probably give us a setback here in Wall Street.

"But such a setback, even if it does come, will be only temporary. With the greatly improved conditions, and with the business activity and prosperity that must come as their natural result, the stock market must go on advancing. What prices have already done is only preliminary. The rise has not been commensurate with the prospects. I look for great activity in the American business world, and I believe that we are entering upon an era of prosperity. We will see greatly appreciated security values as a consequence of this better business.

"The market has gotten to a point where manipulation cannot be consequential. It is unnecessary on the long side and powerless on the short. There is a buying power having its seat outside of the Stock Exchange—a buying power which will continue to broaden the market and to advance security prices."

A LACLEDE GAS DIVIDEND.

A notable movement was made in yesterday's stock market by Laclede Gas stock. Opening around 82, it jumped up above 86 and closed at 85, with an advance of 2½ full points. It was pointed out in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday that foolish stories were in circulation representing that that stock was strong because of a decision by the United States Supreme Court about to be made in its favor. Such representations have had it that a decision could be expected any day, when as a matter of fact the Supreme Court does not reconvene for many weeks to come.

What really has made Laclede Gas recently strong, and what is likely to exert a further tonic influence upon it, is an agreement which has been officially reached to make Laclede common shares dividend payers. The President of the company has just canvassed his Board of Directors with the result of obtaining their sanction to a plan for making Laclede common a regular 4 per cent. stock. Earnings, it is set forth, more than warrant this, and a 1 per cent. quarterly dividend is about to be declared.

The capital stock of the company is but $10,000,000, of which $2,500,000 is preferred stock entitled to annual dividends of 5 per cent. In 1891 dividends on the preferred stock were suspended, but since that time the regular 5 per cent. dividend has been annually paid, with an extra 1 per cent. in subsequent years on account of the dividends unpaid half a dozen years ago.

The company's earnings have largely increased and a surplus has accumulated till now the Directors have concluded that it is time to give to their common stockholders the recognition which the company's financial status warrants. The first dividend will probably be declared within the next few weeks. The action proposed is unanimously agreed to by all the company's Directors.

There are quiet intimations that the $2,500,000 of preferred stock can be retired in exchange for a 3½ per cent. bond. If this were done, it is estimated by insiders that Laclede Gas common stock could be put upon a regular secure 6 per cent. basis at once. That would make its dividend returns equal to those of Chicago Gas—a suggestion which gives some interest to an uncorroborated report that ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower has lately acquired large interests in the Laclede property.

COAL TRADE HARMONY.

Some indications appear of inclination upon the part of important operators to pay some attention to the anthracite coal railway shares. It will not be strange if activity soon develops in the more conspicuous coal stocks.

Friends of this class of stocks claim that under the leadership of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan the coal properties are to-day in a position where anthracite output and anthracite prices can be absolutely controlled, and healthy trade interests so subserved. It is claimed by these authorities that it is altogether likely that the last half of the present year will provide earnings for these companies greater than have resulted in any corresponding period for many years past.

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A significant circular letter is just issued by the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association—a body of independent miners and marketers of coal whose interests have at times been regarded as decidedly adverse to those of the important anthracite coal roads. The association has not hesitated to criticise policies pursued by the railroads, and on this account its present circular letter is of especial interest. The association now points out that the anthracite railroads are in the way of acting more intelligently than in the past, that they are to have closer and more profitable relationships, and that disastrous conditions formerly prevailing in the anthracite trade can be succeeded by a situation in which there will be profits instead of losses. The circular letter says:

"Three of the anthracite mining and carrying companies have come more or less directly under the active control of one of the most conservative and successful banking houses in this country, and, through indirect interests, the influence of this house can be exerted on nearly all of the anthracite carriers and producers. That the absolute need of harmony and better business methods was recognized, there can be no doubt. Since February the shipments of coal have been kept within the requirements of consumption, and prices have become stronger, and for three months past have been nearer to the published circular than in several years. In other words, the anthracite trade has been brought to a position where it is fully within the control of the operating interests, and bids fair to yield an income for the millions of dollars invested in it.

"The association has condemned in no uncertain terms the policy which prevailed in 1894 and 1895, and occasionally showed in 1896, and it now as frankly indorses the present management of the business. The change which has taken place has been a radical one. It was an evidence of sound business judgment, but none the less has required patience, and even fortitude, to accomplish. The anthracite mining and carrying railroads have had a limited market for the fuel during the early part of this year, and as their tonnage was held within the consumption there was necessarily a decrease in traffic earnings. That they faced this, after the losses incurred during 1895 and 1896, and the reduction of the dividend rate on several properties, shows that they recognize clearly the gravity of the situation and the urgent need of its permanent betterment, and further, that those who have large interests in several of these properties are determined that their operations shall be conducted in such manner that their investment in one shall not be used to depreciate that in another.

"For the first six months of this year there has been a steady and determined effort to bring the trade to a sound basis, and it has been accomplished.

"The conditions are parallel with those which are met by the agriculturist, who, for half of the year must labor diligently, without return, that a bountiful harvest may result and yield a munificent recompense for all work well and faithfully done."

WANTED—A TENDER HEART.

Those curious persons making up the contingent of bear room-traders started in yesterday for fresh campaigning. They were tired of the sorrows which have daily attended their heroic antics for weeks and months past. They were agreed that the time had come for action which would give to them after all a victory yielding both profits and glory.

But the tired feeling was still with them last night.

A notable feature in yesterday's market appeared in the fact that throughout the day there seemed to be a significant absence of activity upon the part of brokers recognized as representing the three chief leaders in the market's recent improvement—James R. Keene, Roswell P. Flower, and J. Pierpont Morgan. In this incident the calamity coterie saw what it regarded as its long-looked-for opportunity, and of a sudden there was a pounding programme in operation in every conspicuous stock—the exhibitions being most prominent in St. Paul and Rock Island among the railway shares, and Sugar and Tobacco Trusts among the industrials.

The reaction began.

Perhaps a dozen stocks fell off as much as a quarter of 1 per cent. In those stocks which were special targets the panic ran into proportions which reached even as far as five-eighths of 1 per cent. Tumult and pride tossed the room trader into ecstasies; finally was the day of judgment come for Mr. Keene and Mr. Rockefeller and the rest who irreverently have been making half a hundred room traders cover shorts at a loss every day since Spring began.

Great movements in Wall Street, as elsewhere, are, however, sometimes interrupted. Just as St. Paul and Burlington and Rock Island were wildly standing still under the pressure of the terrifying room trader, along came a shameless broker with a jag of soulless bids. In his train were perhaps half a dozen other brokers, and first they centred upon St. Paul. Arthur A. Housman was their leader, and in a jiffy he had taken every share of St. Paul stock that the whole room-trading crowd was willing to offer—bearish ecstasy petering out as Mr. Housman calmly announced that he was ready to take 1,000 shares of St. Paul at each one-eighth of 1 per cent. down from 90 to 50. Propositions of this sort under such circumstances are heartless.

The St. Paul episode rippled into every part of the Stock Exchange, and the whole list braced up along with the leader.

But who is Housman buying all these stocks for every day?

This is what room traders insist upon asking all over Wall Street. And if room traders cannot make profits they seem to think that, anyhow, they really ought to be given a little information. What right has Housman to be such an offensive bull partisan—does the Standard Oil Company want to own all the stocks on earth? Such are wondering inquiries which some philanthropist, having more time on his hands than Mr. Housman seems to have, should be tender-hearted enough to try to answer.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

The return of Mr. Anthony N. Brady from Chicago is expected to be followed by important developments in Brooklyn Rapid Transit affairs. It is understood that the closing up of several matters have been postponed pending his return, and Mr. Brady's reappearance at his desk will probably to the signal for renewed activity in Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock.

SUGAR PREFERRED RISES.

There was a notable advance in Sugar Trust preferred yesterday, the stock selling up to 117¼ on a limited volume of transactions. Wall Street paid much attention to the comparison made by THE NEW YORK TIMES between Sugar Trust preferred and other standard preferred issues conspicuous on the Stock Exchange, showing the curiously low price of the former, particularly in view of its assured 7 per cent. dividends.

A HINT FROM LONDON.

The following cable dispatch was received from London by a prominent Wall Street house yesterday:

"Buy 1,000 New York Central, unless there are official denials of the apparently authoritative report here that all Eastern trunk line rates are to be advanced Sept. 1."

No hint of anything like this has been heard here in New York, but Mr. Depew's recent remarks regarding "coming traffic so large as to tax the capacity of the New York Central Road" may, in view of this cablegram, be construed as being significant.

MR. WORMSER'S FAVORITE.

London interests identified with Chicago Great Western are being represented in stock market activity here through operations by Mr. Maurice Wormser. Some of these British insiders are men of financial consequence, including William Lidderdale, ex-Governor of the Bank of England. Mr. Wormser is credited with having been given by his European clients full scope, and a substantial block of Chicago Great Western stock, it is said, will be shipped by Mr. Wormser this week to London, the consignment representing his earlier purchases.

A SPIRITS COMBINATION.

The American Spirits stocks were strong yesterday, and more largely traded than for some time. There were reports bulletined by the Wall Street news agencies that an association had been formed, including every important distilling and distributing interest in the country, to manage the spirits industry and to supervise prices. It was intimated that in this combination the American Spirits Company will be the controlling factor—that the other interests were to be consolidated with that company. President Samuel M. Rice of the American Spirits Company was said to have been elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the new association.

The Street lent a willing ear to these reports, and seemed inclined to look for good results from the formation of the association.

BEARS WHO SAW LIGHT.

A Stock Exchange house, with important New England connections, appeared yesterday as a large seller of stocks, particularly of the Grangers. There were suggestions that this was significant of a changed attitude on the part of those Boston speculators who have been so active on the bull side throughout this advance.

The head of the house in question, however, when asked regarding the matter, said that his selling had been the execution of orders from some clients who were inclined to believe that the market was at its top. These sales were so well absorbed, however, and they had so little effect upon quotations, that these same clients turned around before the close and bought back all of the stock so sold at even higher prices.

TOBACCO'S EXTRA DIVIDEND.

Tobacco Trust was one of the strong features of yesterday's market. The stock sold as high as 90½, closing fractionally below that figure, with a net gain for the day of 3½ points.

The publication on this page of the extra dividend rumors occasioned much comment on the Street. Insiders would say nothing definite regarding the matter, but none of them would deny that the question of an extra cash dividend had already been discussed among themselves.

CHICAGO GAS SCARE.

Liquidation of speculative long accounts had but little effect on Chicago Gas yesterday. Despite this selling it advanced to 103¾, its high point. Later, when the whole market fell off somewhat, it declined, but there was a subsequent recovery to within a fraction of Tuesday's closing price.

Friends of Chicago Gas point out that at the present time, with the stock selling above par, there is 75 per cent. less of it in the Street and available for speculative purposes than there was a year ago, when it was selling for half of what it is now—a result of the recent buying of Chicago Gas for investment purposes.

A MOVE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Over in Philadelphia there seems to be a bull movement afoot in Pennsylvania Railroad stock. The trading in it during the past two days has been comparatively heavy, and its quotation has advanced close to $55. Much of the buying has come from New York, although Philadelphia has not been slow to catch the spirit of the movement.

Pennsylvania, with its magnificent property, earning probably 8 per cent. and paying dividends of 5, is not high at what in New York would be 110—particularly not when the talk of 6 per cent. dividends is taken into consideration.

COTTON IN GEORGIA.

The New York News Bureau yesterday quoted Vice President John M. Egan of the Central of Georgia Railway Company as saying:

"The cotton crop in Georgia promises to be way above the average. There has been plenty of rain, but not too much, and the growth has been almost perfect. The crop is now so far advanced that there is little danger to be apprehended between now and the time for picking. Most of the other crops have been gathered, and in most cases they have proved more than satisfactory. The only exceptions were the peach and melon crops. These were not quite up to expectations. Taken all in all the Georgia farmer is quite satisfied with the situation. The same may be said of the Florida farmers, for the crops in that State have been as bountiful as in Georgia."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.
Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	202	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	193	195
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	78	80
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	3½	5
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	73	75
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	174	180
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	113	117
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	190	210
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	35	40
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	118	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	68	69
Kings County Traction	42	44
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99¼	101
New Orleans Traction common	7	8
New Orleans Traction pf.	27	31
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad stock	120	130
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	103½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	195
Third Avenue Railroad	152	154
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	106	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14½	15½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	90	93
Ferry Securities.		
Hoboken Ferry stock, ex dividend	82	82½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	98
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	74	76
Union Ferry stock	62½	63½
Union Ferry 5s	104½	105½
Natural Gas.		
Fort Wayne Gas stock	83	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	95	96
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex dividend	152	155
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	109
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	94½	98
Lafayette Gas Company stock	88	90
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	58	62
Logansport & Wabash Val. 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	55	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex interest	72	75
Illuminating Gas.		
Columbus Gas	82	83
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	81
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	18	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	77
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾	102½
Equitible Gas Co. of N. Y.	268	271
Grand Rapids Gas stock	74	75
Mutual Gas Company of New York	270	285
Madison (Wis.) stock, ex div.	48	50
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	90½	92
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf., ex div.	118	121
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	105½	107
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	34	37
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	95	98
St. Paul Gas stock	49	51
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	82
Standard Gas, New York	120	123
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	125	133
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	118
Syracuse Gas stock	27	27½
Syracuse Gas 5s	98	100
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee, ex div.	82¾	83
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	101	102
Industrials.		
American Bank Note	43	45
American Typefounders'	30	33
Barney & Smith common	12	14
Celluloid Company stock	57	62
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	62
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	18	22
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	75	77
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97	100
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9½	11
Michigan-Peninsular Car pf.	48	51
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	87
New York Air Brake Company	18	20
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con. (new)	1	4
Pennsylvania Coal	320	332
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	60
Standard Oil Trust	310	312
Trenton Potteries	12	14
Trenton Potteries pf.	52	54
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	84	88
Union Typewriter 2d of	70	74
Wagner Car Company	155	156
Worthington Pump pf.	82	85
The Miscellaneous List.		
Acker, Merrall & Condit	97	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	120	123
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	⅝
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	2	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	35	45
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s	48	50
New York & New Jersey Telephone	137	139
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
154	156	154	Adams Express	155	155	154	155	.....
18⅞	18¾	1,437	American Cotton Oil..	18¾	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
69½	71	1,378	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	70	70¾	69½	70	+ ⅝
116	118	67	American Express	115½	116	115½	116	.....
15	16¼	12,138	American Spirits Mfg.	14⅞	15¼	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
35	35¼	4,058	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	35	35⅝	35	35¼	+ ⅛
145¼	145½	26,825	American Sugar Refs.	145¼	147	144⅜	145⅝	+ ⅝
116½	117	4,945	Am. Sugar Refs. pf...	115	117¼	115	116½	+ 1⅛
89½	89⅝	54,015	American Tobacco	87	90⅛	87	89¾	+ 3½
111½	113¾	856	American Tobacco pf..	110¾	112	110¾	112	+1
13¼	14½	150	Ann Arbor	14¼	14¼	14	14	.....
33½	34	285	Ann Arbor pf.....	33⅞	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	+ ¼
14	14¼	1,855	At., T. & S. F.....	14⅛	14¼	14	14¼	.....
28¼	28⅝	9,966	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	28⅝	29	28¼	28⅝	.....
⅜	½	1,500	Atlantic & Pacific	¼	½	¼	⅜	+ ⅛
10½	10⅝	800	Baltimore & Ohio	10½	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
15¼	15½	26,360	Bay State Gas	14	16	13¾	15¼	+ 1⅛
23¾	24	8,470	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	24⅝	24½	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
122½	122½	885	Brooklyn Union Gas...	122	122⅞	122	122⅝	+ ⅝
¾	1	200	Brunswick Co.....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	.....
17	20	166	Buff., Roch. & Pitts..	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ¾
..	60	100	Buff., Roch. & P. pf..	57	57	57	57	+2
54	54¼	1,305	Canada Southern	54	54⅜	54	54⅜	— ⅛
72½	73½	200	Canadian Pacific	73½	73⅝	73½	73⅝	— ¼
33⅝	33¾	35	Central Pacific	11	11	10¾	10¾	.....
21⅜	21⅞	10,557	Chesapeake & Ohio	21¼	21⅞	21	21⅞	+ ⅛
89⅞	90	19,541	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	90	90½	89⅝	89⅞	.....
102⅞	103	21,960	Chicago Gas	103¼	103⅝	102¼	102⅞	— ⅛
12⅛	12¼	18,916	Chi. Great Western...	12⅛	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
12	12¼	2,580	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	12⅛	12	12	12¼	+ ⅛
33	34	2,839	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	32¼	33½	32¼	33½	+1¼
89⅝	90	36,583	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	90	90¼	89¼	89¾	+ ⅛
142	142¾	150	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	142½	142½	142¼	142¼	+ ⅛
119⅝	119¾	5,850	Chicago & Northw	119⅜	120	119¼	119⅝	+ ⅛
83½	83⅝	11,810	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	84	84¼	83⅝	83⅞	+ ¼
31½	31⅝	2,590	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	32	32	31¼	31½	— ⅛
2⅜	3½	1,900	Col., C. & I., Dev., pf.	2	3	2	3	+ ⅛
19½	20	500	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	20	20	19⅞	20	— ¼
95	100	100	C. & R. C. & I. m. pd..	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	.....
37½	39	200	Consolidated Ice	38	38	37¾	37½	—1
84	85	100	Consolidated Ice pf....	85½	85½	85½	85½	.....
15	30	100	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf...	20	20	20	20	+6
104½	105	5,730	Consolidated Gas Co..	100¼	106½	100	105	+5
118	119	5,018	Delaware & Hudson ..	117¾	118¾	117½	118	+ ½
47	47¼	1,000	Denver & R. G. pf....	46¾	47½	46¾	47⅜	+ ⅜
11½	12¼	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	11½	11½	11½	11½	.....
7¾	8	100	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf..	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
121	122	45	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y..	122½	122½	122½	122¾	.....
16⅜	16¾	10,625	Erie	16¼	17⅝	16¼	16¾	+ ⅛
40⅜	40¾	3,706	Erie 1st pf.....	38	41⅛	38	41¼	+ ⅛
21¾	22	2,278	Erie 2d pf.....	20¾	22¾	20¾	22½	+ ⅛
9½	10¼	100	Ft. W. & D. C. Sta....	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
37⅜	37½	11,869	General Electric	38	38⅝	37¼	37⅜	— ⅝
5	5¼	12	G. B. & W. deb. B....	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	.....
..	..	100	Grand Rapids Gas.....	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	+ ⅛
..	..	110	H. B. Claflin Co.....	83	83	83	83	+ ⅛
103⅜	104	1,800	Illinois Central.....	103¼	104¼	103¼	104¼	+ ⅛
95½	98½	20	Ill. Central, leased lines.	96½	96½	96½	96½	+ ⅛
37¼	39	318	Illinois Steel Co.....	39	39	39	39	.....
9	9¼	510	Iowa Central	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
32	33½	310	Iowa Central pf.....	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
34¾	35	5,280	Laclede Gas	32½	36½	32¼	35	+ ⅛
85	90	55	Laclede Gas pf.....	82¾	90	82¾	85	.....
17½	18	600	Lake Erie & Western..	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
72½	73	1,700	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71	72¾	71	73	+ ⅛
174	175	125	Lake Shore	173	173	173	173	+ ½
57½	57⅝	9,785	Louisville & Nashville.	57⅝	57¾	57¼	57½	+ ⅛
95½	95¾	4,821	Manhattan Con	95¾	96	95	95½	— ⅛
113¼	114	300	Metropolitan Traction.	113¼	113½	113¼	113½	— ⅛
7¼	7¾	100	Mexican Central.....	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
1½	1¾	700	Mexican National ctfs.	1¼	1½	1¼	1½	+ ⅛
103½	104¼	1,195	Michigan Central	103⅜	104	102⅞	104	.....
24	24½	200	Minn. & St. Louis.....	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	.....
55¼	55¾	600	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	55⅜	55⅞	55½	55⅞	+ ⅛
54	55	117	Minnesota Iron	55	55	55	55	—3
14½	14⅝	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	14⅜	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
35¼	36	8,305	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	35⅞	36	35¼	35½	— ⅛
25¼	25⅝	3,960	Missouri Pacific	26⅛	26⅜	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
24	24½	620	Mobile & Ohio	24	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
35⅝	35¾	3,680	National Lead Co.....	35¼	35⅝	35	35½	+ ⅛
103	103½	423	National Lead Co. pf.	103	103	103	103	+ ⅛
15¼	15⅜	200	National Linseed Oil..	15¼	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
91¼	91⅜	2,316	New Jersey Central ..	91¼	92	90⅝	91⅝	+ ⅛
103⅜	103⅝	12,195	New York Central.....	102½	104¼	102½	103⅝	+ ⅛
91	92	200	N. Y. & E. R. Gas.....	92	92	92	91	.....
176	177	74	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	176	177	176	177	.....
34	34½	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	34	34	34	34	— ⅛
15¼	15⅝	1,070	N. Y., Sus. & West....	15½	15½	15½	15½	.....
35⅝	35⅞	2,550	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf....	36	36	35½	35½	—1
13	13⅛	325	Norfolk & Western...	12	12½	12	12½	.....
32⅝	33¾	35	Norfolk & West. pf..	32	32	32	32	.....
5¾	5⅞	2,060	North American	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	.....
15½	15⅝	2,945	Northern Pacific	15⅝	15⅞	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
46⅞	47	23,159	Northern Pacific pf...	46⅝	47⅜	46⅜	46⅞	+ ⅛
16⅜	17	5,500	Ontario & Western...	16⅝	17¼	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
28½	29¼	400	Or. R. & Nav.	28	28⅜	28	28½	+ ⅛
64½	65¼	1,038	Or. R. & Nav. pf.....	63	65¼	63	65	+ ⅛
22¼	22⅝	2,120	Oregon Short Line....	20¾	22½	20¾	22¼	+2¼
31	31¼	3,870	Pacific Mail	31⅜	31⅜	30¾	31	+ ⅛
1⅝	2	400	Peo., Dec. & Evans....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	.....
15¼	15¾	950	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	15½	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
169	170	175	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	169½	169½	169½	169¼	+ ⅛
25⅜	25⅝	21,745	Reading	24½	25⅝	24½	25¼	+1
53	53⅜	18,916	Reading 1st pf.....	52⅜	53½	52¼	53	+ ⅛
30⅜	31	1,500	Reading 2d pf.....	30¼	31	30	31	.....
4⅞	5	500	St. J. & G. I.	4¾	5	4¾	5	.....
42¾	43¼	1,393	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf...	41½	43	41½	43	+2
13⅜	13⅝	946	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf...	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
5¾	6	1,268	St. L. & San Fran....	6	6¼	6	6	+ ⅛
51⅛	51⅜	3,250	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	50	52	50	51¼	+ ⅛
18⅜	19	1,479	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	18¾	19	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
44	46	10	St. Louis Southw	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	.....
11¾	11⅞	1,390	St. Louis Southw. pf..	11	11⅞	11	11⅞	+ ⅛
27	27½	375	St. Paul & Duluth.....	26½	27½	26½	27¼	+ ⅛
66¾	67	3,780	St. Paul & Omaha	67	67⅞	66⅞	66⅞	+ ⅛
17½	18	500	Southern Pacific	17¾	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
10¼	10¼	8,965	Southern Railway	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
33	33½	11,100	Southern Railway pf..	33¼	33⅝	32⅞	33¼	+ ⅛
7⅜	8¼	1,500	Standard R. & T.....	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
27¼	27¾	3,775	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	27⅜	28	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
12¼	12⅝	2,100	Texas Pacific	12¼	12⅜	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
6¼	8	300	Tex. Pac. Land Tr....	7	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅛
7¾	8	2,545	Union Pacific	8	8	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
3⅜	3½	600	U. P., Denver & Gulf.	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
46	48	25	United States Express.	48	48	48	48	.....
8½	8½	510	United States Leather.	8½	8½	8¾	8¾	.....
64	64½	6,488	U. S. Leather pf.....	64	64⅝	63¾	64½	+ ⅜
14⅞	15¼	350	United States Rubber.	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
58	59	300	U. S. Rubber pf.....	59¼	59¼	59	59	+ ¼
7	7¼	110	Wabash	7⅛	7¼	7	7¼	.....
18¼	18½	2,840	Wabash pf.....	18¼	18½	18¼	18¼	.....
108	110	20	Wells-Fargo Express ..	108	108	108	108	.....
8¼	8⅜	190	Western Union Beef..	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¾	— ⅛
87⅜	87⅞	12,065	Western Union Tel.....	87¼	88	87	87¾	+ ⅛
1⅜	1¼	760	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	1½	1¾	1½	1½	— ⅛
5½	6¾	50	Wheeling & L. E. pf..	7	7	7	7	.....
3	4	2,500	Wisconsin Central	⅛	3	1¾	3	+1½
Sales.....		545,013						

Silver.

57	57⅛	9,000	Bullion certificates	57	57	57	57	—1⅝

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	97		Dul. S. S. & A....	3¼	4	N. Y., C. & St. L.	14¼	14⅝
4s, r., 1907	111⅞	112¼	E. I. of B'klyn.	111	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf..	72	76
4s, c., 1907	112⅛	112⅝	Erie Tel. & Tel.	65⅜	66	Norfolk Southern.	66½	72
4s, r., 1925	125¼	125⅝	Ev. & T. H.....	18	22	Northwest. Tel...	110	..
4s, c., 1925	125⅝	125⅞	Ev. & T. H. pf...	29	40	Ont. Mining.....	4	6½
5s, r., 1904	113¾	114	Flint & P. M.....		3	Penn. Coal.....	320	..
5s, c., 1904	113¾	113⅞	Flint & P. M. pf....		5	Peo. & Eastern...	5	6
Currency 6s, 1898	102	..	Gt. Nor. pf c....		120	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.....	52	54
Currency 6s, 1899	103	..	G. B. & W. Deb. A.....		40	P., Ft. W. & C....	167	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102	..	G. B. & W., Deb. B.....		40	Quicksilver	1	2½
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	..	Homestake		35	Quicksilver pf.....	7½	10
Alb. & Sus.....	175		Jeff. & C. Coal pf.		25	Rens. & Saratoga.	182½	186
Alton & T. H.....	59½	60	Kan. & Mich.....		6	Rio Grande W....	20	22
Am. Coal.....	120	130	Keokuk & D. M...		3	Rio G. W. pf.....	50	52
Am. T. & C.....		92	K. & D. M. pf....		15	R., W. & O.....	117½	..
Boston A. L. pf...	105	107	Kingston & Pem..		1	St. P. & D. pf., ex dividend	77	85
Bur., C. R. & N...	70	80	Long Island.....		40	St. P., M. & M...	130	..
Capital Traction..	54½	..	Lt. R. & St. L. pf.		¼	St. P. & O. pf....	142	148
Chi. & Alton pf...	162	..	Mahoning Coal....		128	Sixth Avenue.....	188	192
Chi. & E. Ill.....	45	..	Mahoning Coal pf.		130	Standard Gas.....	120	123
Chi. & E. Ill. pf..	97	99	Mah. Coal R. pf..		100	Standard Gas pf..	128	133
Chi. & N. W. pf..	162¼	165	Manhattan Beach.		4	Third Avenue.....	151	153
Cleve. & Pitts....	167	..	Md. Coal pf.....		45	Tol. & Ohio Cent...		25
Col., C. & I. Dev..	½	1	M. & St. L. 1st pf.		85½	Tol. & O. C. pf...	40	70
Col. Fuel & I. pf..	..	80	National Starch..		6	Union Ferry.....	62½	65
Col., H. V. & T...	3	3½	Nat. Starch pf....		61	Western Gas.....	83¼	85
Com. Cable.....	170	..	Nat. St. 2d pf....		24	Wis. Central pf...	4	..
Consol. Coal.....	38	40	New Cent. Coal....		5	Western Gas.....		
Den. & R. G.....	12¼	13	N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf.....		117½		120	

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The bull market on Wall Street monopolized the attention and took away interest in local securities. Prices were little better nominally, and nothing on the list budged a point either way. Clearing House settlements were made as follows:

American Strawboard	28⅝
C. & Chi. C. & R. Co.	62
Brewing & Malting Co.	..
Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	31¼
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	29
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	49⅞
Chi. City Railway	245
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	142¾
Lake Street Elevated	16¾
International Packing Co.	19
International Packing Co. pf.	42¼
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co.	8½
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co. pf.	32
N. Y. Biscuit Co.	40¼
N. Chi. St. R. R.	23⅝
Street's W. S. C. line.	16½
W. Chi. St. R. R.	105⅝
Lake Street El. trust certificates	15
South Side El. R. R.	40
Metropolitan Elevated	8½
Chi. Edison	..
Metropolitan 5s	48

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally higher on the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, 1, to 105½; Erie first preferred, 1, to 39¼; Erie, ⅝, to 16¾; St. Paul, ¼, to 92¼, and Reading, ⅜, to 12½. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ¾, to 74⅞; Atchison, ⅛, to 14⅜, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 58⅜. Illinois Central sold at 105½, and Pennsylvania at 55⅝. British consols advanced ¼, to 113¼, for money, and 8 5-16, to 113 5-16, for the account.

The Bank of England gained £54,000 bullion on balance. Indian Council bills were allotted at 1s 3 3-16d per rupee. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 193.80, in Lisbon at 48¼, and in Rome at 105.02. In Paris, rentes made another high record, selling up to 74½c, to 105.02½c, but reacted to 104.97½, at the close. Exchange on London, 25f. 10c.

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CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,620	Am. Sp. Mfg.....	15	15¼	14⅞	14⅞
70	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	35⅛	35½	35¼	35⅜
13,080	Am. Sug. Refs..	145¼	147¼	144¾	145⅞
3,080	Am. Tobacco....	87¼	90⅛	87½	89½
280	At., Top. & S. F.	14½	14½	14⅜	14⅜
590	At., T. & S.F.pf.	28½	29	28½	28⅝
1,810	Bay State Gas..	15	16	14⅝	15⅞
10	Brooklyn R. T..	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
4,470	Chicago Gas....	103⅝	103⅞	102¾	102⅞
4,150	Chi., R. I. & P..	84⅜	84⅝	83⅝	83⅝
6,040	Chi., Bur. & Q..	90	90⅜	89⅝	90
7,080	C., M. & St. P..	89¾	90¼	89¾	90
150	Chi. & N. W....	119½	120⅝	119½	120⅛
1,020	Central of N. J.	91⅝	92⅜	90⅞	91⅞
80	Ches. & Ohio....	21⅝	22	21⅝	21⅞
10	C., C., C. & St. L.	31½	31½	31½	31½
80	Del. & Hudson..	117¾	118⅜	117½	118⅛
2,130	Gen. Electric....	38⅛	38⅞	37½	37⅝
100	Laclede Gas.....	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
40	Lake Shore.....	174½	174½	174½	174½
1,600	Louis. & Nash..	57⅜	57⅝	57½	57⅝
370	Manhattan	95¾	96	95¾	96
1,080	Mo. Pacific.....	26⅜	26⅝	26⅛	26¼
120	Mo., K. & T. pf.	35½	36	35½	36
20	Nat. Lead.....	35½	35½	35½	35½
250	N. Y. Central...	102⅞	104½	102⅝	103⅝
150	N. Y., O. & W..	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
100	North American .	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,310	Nor. Pac. pf....	46½	47⅜	46⅜	47
150	Pacific Mail....	30¾	31	30½	31
11,270	Reading	24½	25⅝	24¾	25¼
100	Read. 1st pf....	53	53	53	53
230	Southern Ry....	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10¼
890	Southern pf....	33½	33⅝	33½	33⅝
20	Stand. R. & T..	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
270	Tenn. C. & I....	27⅞	28	27⅞	28
10	U. S. Rubber....	15½	15½	15½	15½
140	U. S. Leather pf.	64	64⅜	64	64¼
100	Wabash pf.....	18⅜	18½	18⅛	18⅜
1,660	West. Union....	87⅜	88	87⅜	87⅝
66,670					

BONDS.

$5,000	Nassau Elec. 1st.	99½	99½	99½	99½

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	328	Nassau	158
American Exchange	168	New Amsterdam	200
Broadway	220	New York	230
Central National	160	Ninth National	95
Chemical	4000	Pacific	178
City	650	Park	250
Commerce	204	Phenix	100
Fourth National	165	Seventh National	100
German American	110	Shoe & Leather	91
Importers & Traders'	725	State of New York	108
Merchants'	140	Third National	220
Merchants' Ex	110	Tradesmen's	102
Metropolis	425	U. S. National	180
Mount Morris	100	Western National	114

There was a sale of 25 shares of Park at 253½.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s		Erie 4s prior bonds	
1,000	106½	30,000	89⅝
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s		10,000	89½
3,000	81¼	25,000	89¾
Am Tobacco Co scrip		35,000	90
15,000	78½	5,000	90¼
5,000	79	2,000	90¾
200	78	10,000	90¼
5,000	79	7,000	90½
3,000	79½	3,000	90¼
13,000	79½	20,000	90⅝
5,000	79⅝	Flint & P M 5s	
10,000	79½	2,000	82
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		3,000	82¼
1,000	81½	Ft W & R G 1st	
6,000	82	15,000	56
At., T & S F gen 4s		Ga Pac 1st 5-6s	
17,000	87⅛	1,000	119
20,000	87	H & Tex Cent G M 4s	
500	87¼	12,000	71½
35,000	87⅛	Ind, Dec & West 1st	
5,000	87¼	2,000	105
10,000	87⅛	Int & Gt Nor 1st	
1,000	87¼	2,000	120
5,000	87⅛	Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge	
8,000	87⅛	500	84½
500	87⅛	Int & Gt Nor 3d	
Adjustment 4s		500	45
17,000	55⅝	30,000	45
10,000	55¾	10,000	45½
31,000	55⅞	1,000	45
9,000	56	Iowa Central 1st 5s	
8,000	55⅞	5,000	96
25,000	56	16,000	95½
8,000	55⅞	Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs	
10,000	55⅝	10,000	84
10,000	55⅞	2,000	84¼
10,000	55⅝	10,000	84
14,000	55⅝	10,000	84½
17,000	55⅞	84,000	84½
135,000	56	2,000	84⅜
4,000	55⅞	8,000	84½
10,000s10F	55⅞	10,000	83¾
25,000	55⅞	5,000	83½
20,000	55⅝	Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	
10,000	55⅞	10,000	100
Atlantic & Pacific inc		L S & M So 3½s	
10,000	5⅝	5,000	103⅞
20,000	5⅝	17,000	103⅜
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs		5,000	103⅞
5,000	78	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con, assented	
Brooklyn R T 5s		2,000	100½
2,000	88⅜	Louis & Nash, N O & Mobile 1st	
15,000	89	1,000	120
10,000	89¼	Unified gold 4s	
25,000	89⅛	11,000	84
10,000	89⅛	Manhattan Ry con 4s	
45,000	89	2,000	96
6,000	88⅞	5,000	96½
8,000	88⅝	M & St Paul 7 3-10	
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		4,000	138
5,000	98	Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A	
Canada Southern 2d		6,000	102½
5,000	109	Mil & St P, Chi & Mo River 5s	
Cent Ga Ry 1st 5s		2,000	110
1,000	113¼	Minn & St L con 5s	
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		7,000	105¼
10,000	93⅞	Mo, K & East 1st	
5,000	94	12,000	95
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc		Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
9,000	37⅜	15,000	87
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc		3,000	86¾
8,000	13	2,000	86⅞
3,000	13¼	4,000	86½
4,000	13¼	Mo, K & T 2d	
1,000	13	1,000	62
13,000	13¼	4,000	62⅛
1,000	13½	8,000	62
12,000	14	Mo Pac 1st cons	
Cent Pac 6s, 1898		4,000	99½
5,000	101½	Mobile & Ohio G M 4s	
C & O, Pur M'y F'd		15,000	72
12,000	102½	1,000	71¾
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		Nash, C & St L con	
40,000	80½	1,000	101½
Chi, Bur & N 5s		N Y, C & St L 4s	
1,000	106½	30,000	106
Chi, B &

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West Seventieth Street Residence Sold—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Wagner & Wallace to Charles Edey, for $42,000, the five-story American basement dwelling 8 West Seventieth Street, 21 by 60 by 100.

Charles Walinsky has sold for the Washington Life Insurance Company to Nathan Hutkoff, for about $50,000, the two four-story brick buildings 62 and 64 Rutgers Slip, southwest corner of Cherry Street, 50 by 60.

Mrs. A. Widmayer has sold to Arthur Wilkinson the three-story brick and stone dwelling 136 West Eighty-fifth Street, 18 by 54 by 100.

Jacob Hess has resold the seven lots on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue, recently purchased by him from the Ernst-Marx syndicate.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Benjamin F. Vaughn, for $7,227, the four-story stone-front tenement 334 West Thirty-second Street, 12.6 by 98.9.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee, 241 and 243 West Twenty-third Street, north side, 385 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 40 by 98.9, seven-story brick buildings, with stores and lofts. Due on judgment, $20,135; subject to other mortgages for $88,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee, 228 West Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 340.7½ feet west of Seventh Avenue, 28.1 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $6,990; subject to other mortgages for $31,500.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilbur McBride, referee, 334 East Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 194 feet west of First Avenue, 22.10 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $14,774.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 199 Lewis Street, for a three-story and basement brick tenement, with store, 20.4 by 62.7; Sophia Hoeberman of 1,216 Third Avenue, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $10,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 449.6 feet west of Lenox Avenue, for a thre-e story brick dwelling, 22.6 by 41; John Connor of 115 Edgecombe Avenue, owner; John C. Burne of 101 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $16,000.

Eighty-third and Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 50 feet east of Brown Place, for two five-story brick flats, 50 by 84 and 90; Andrew Larsen of 1,027 Tiffany Street, owner; John De Hart of 1,037 Fox Street, architect; cost, $52,000.

Elsmere Place, south side, 250 feet west of Marmion Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 52; W. C. Bergen of 1,948 Washington Avenue, owner; G. W. Flagg of 948 Intervale Avenue, architect; cost, $7,200.

Fourth Street, south side, 405 feet east of Fourth Avenue, William's Bridge, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30; Mrs. M. Peck of 729 Eighth Avenue, owner; Albert W. Tinstall of William's Bridge, architect; cost, $1,500.

Morris Park Avenue, south side, 256 feet west of Unionport Road; for a three-story brick dwelling, with store; 25.11 by 50; Jacob Sommers of 2,000 Third Avenue, owner; Samuel Sass of 25 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $8,000.

St. John's Avenue, southeast corner of Dawson Street, for a four-story brick flat, 25 by 80; Meehan & Shea of 706 Union Avenue, owners; James F. Meehan of 706 Union Avenue, architect; cost, $22,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 158-164 West Twenty-seventh Street, to two five-story brick factories; Ella T. Burnham of Saugatuck, Conn., owner; Woodruff Leming of 87 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 1 Jefferson Street, to an eight-story brick and stone business building; John B. Cole of 1 Madison Avenue, owner; George Kelster of 140 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $40,000.

Nos. 42 and 44 West Eleventh Street, to two three-story and basement brick dwellings; Mary Nichols, premises, owners; Adams & Warren of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $3,000.

Westchester Avenue, south side, 100 feet east of Virginia Avenue, to a two-story brick factory; Henry Ruhl of 842 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, owner; Thomas Nolan of 604 Courtlandt Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Monroe Avenue, east side, 400 feet north of Columbia Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Mrs. William Gleason, owner; Edward A. Reidnison, architect; cost, $600.

One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, south side, 75 feet west of Third Avenue, to a one-and-one-half-story frame stable and shed; Joseph Miller, owner; A. F. A. Schmidt, architect; cost, $50.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Aug. 4.

ANNA PLACE, e s, 90 ft s of Webster Av, runs e 76x0 ft to Mill Brook, s s 51.8x w 88x n 50; Anton Rinschler and wife to Peter Kiefer $6,250

ELLIOT AV, w s, 200.9 ft n of Sheridan St, n 100x25x100; Ida A. Jenkins and others to John Conway 500

GRANT AV, s w s, 123.11 ft s e of Middletown Road, runs s w, 105.9x s 84.3x n e 144.3 to Avenue B and w 75; John W. Barram to Kate Anderson 505

GREENWICH AV, n e s, 276.1 ft s e of 13th St, 20.10x84x37.6x55; Ormando L. Cushman and wife to John Coot 12,000

LOT 49 on Block 2 on Sayer map; Sophia Guggolz to Hugh P. Clarence 1

LOTS 294, 296, and 296, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Margaret P. Boyd to Elizabeth A. Hughes 1

LOT 265, Block G, Amended Map, property of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate; Charles Knauf and wife to Della Scott 2,500

MANHATTAN AV, e s, 127.11 ft n of 104th St, 18x50; Edward H. Kelly to Thomas S. Corry 500

VYSE AV, w s, 475 ft s of Charlotte Place, 25x100; John Toelberg and wife to Ella B. Henry 10

5TH AV, 1,339, e s, 25.2 ft n of 112th St, 25.3x96; Nicholas C. Seedorf to Oscar T. O'Neil 1

7TH AV, n w corner of 150th St, runs w 536.4x n 50x w 113 to Macomb's Dam Road x n e 565.4 to 151st St x e 165.4 to 4th Av x199.10, 1 year 125,000

O'NEIL, Oscar T., to Nicholas C. Seedorf; 1,339 5th Av, 3 years 2,500

PHILLIPS, Andrew, to James G. Mulcahy; 244 West 34th St, 2 years 18,000

POLSTEIN, Joseph, and William Feinburg and wives to Solomon H. Kohn; 307 8th St, n s, 189.6 ft e of Avenue B, 5 years.. 25,000

PRENDERGAST, Patrick, and wife to D. Willis James; n s of 85th St, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Avenue, 3 years 24,000

RACHLE, Barbara, (formerly Hofmann,) to Mathilde Muefling; n s of Clinton Place, 64.5 ft e of University Place, leasehold, installments 2,000

RYAN, Mary, to Elizabeth M. Anderson; n s of 53d St, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years 11,000

SHRADER, Sarah J., to Carl T. Heye; 27 John St, 3 years 1,550

STILLGEBAUER, Elizabeth C. and Henry, to the Franklin Savings Bank; n w corner of 97th St and Boulevard, 1 year 30,000

STILLGEBAUER, Elizabeth C., to Edward J. Gibbons; n w corner of 97th St and Boulevard, 1 year 7,000

THIEL, Annie C., and husband to Martin Heidel, e s of 3d St, 162.11 ft s of Tinton Av, demand 550

VICTORY, Vincent F., Maria, and Alma, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 2,179 e corner of Mulberry St, 1 year 2,500

WALKER, Pauline D. and William M., to the East River Savings Institution; s e corner of Elton Av and 164th St, 1 year 16,000

WHITE, Horace, to the United States Trust Company; 18 West 69th St, 3 years 35,000

WIGHTMAN, Jessie, William and David W. Wightman and wife, to Kate Y. Hayils; w s of Lafontaine Av, 550 ft s of 165th St, 50x90; to Monteverde Av, dower and two-thirds part 660

Assignments of Mortgages.

BURRILL, Percy M., to Virginia F. de Suzannet ..... Nominal

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW York, trustee, &c., to Frances A. Burke, individually, and as general guardian of Monica Burke $20,000

CUSACK, Jane E., to Auguste L. Sevestre. 1,500

FISHER, Harris B., to Jane I. Washburn. 7,000

JERKOWSKI, Louis, and others, executors of Samuel Jerkowski, to Felix Meyer 12,000

LONGFELDER, Regina, executrix of Samuel Longfelder, to Alois Longfelder 1,900

MEYER, Felix, to Emanuel Blumenstiel.. 12,000

STARRING, Louise E., to Wolf Elias..... 14,179

THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK to John B. Rogers ..... Nominal

THE KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMpany to Percy M. Burrill 1

THE RAILROAD CO-OPERATIVE BUILDing and Loan Association to Curtis J. Besard, (two instruments) ..... Nominal

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to the Mercantile Trust Company, trustee, &c., of Samuel F. B. Morse..... 12,500

Lis Pendens.

CLINTON ST, 220; Isaac Schneider against Fanny and Gerson Krakower, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Schmeidler.

DIVISION ST, 188 and 190; Milton Rathbun against Betsey and Sarah Cohen, (warrant of attachment;) attorney, R. Marvin.

DIVISION ST, 188 and 190; Geo. E. Ketchum and others against Betsey and Sarah Cohen, (warrant of attachment;) attorney, R. Marvin.

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 93d St, 16.5x70; Richard H. Adams against James R. Mason and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, George B. & Edward Goldschmidt.

UNION AV, 1,037; Cathrine F. Hyde against John Q. A. Baker and others, (partition;) attorneys, S. L. & H. Ward.

WEST END AV, 918; The Peperel Company against Sampson Q. Mingle, (warrant of attachment;) attorneys Robertson & Barrett.

Mechanic's Lien.

WILLIS AV, 145; William Aitken against William Kaufman, owner and contractor. $157

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

STATE COURTS.

Appellate Division Decisions.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the First Department handed down the following decisions yesterday:

In the matter of Bessie V. Reinisch.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

In the matter of Edwin V. Welch.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinions by Ingraham, J.

The People, &c., vs. Isaac Zucker.—Judgment affirmed. Opinions by Patterson, J., and Ingraham, J., (Ingraham and Williams, JJ., dissenting.)

G. Bryon Latimer et al., respondents, vs. James A. Veader, as executor, &c., appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

William A. Hardt et al. vs. Julius Levy et al.—Order reversed and motion to confirm referee's report granted, except as to items mentioned in opinion; as to them, exceptions sustained and referee's account accordingly readjusted, with costs to appellant. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Mary H. Myer, individually, &c., appellant, vs. Leon Abbett, executor, &c., respondent.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Francis W. Seagrist, appellant, vs. Francis S. K. Sigrist et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and order modified by reducing allowance to $250, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Marie Lowenthal, appellant, vs. Alfred B. Leonard, respondent.—Order reversed and motion denied with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

Frances J. Noble, appellant, vs. Frederick H. Nobles, respondent.—Order affirmed, without costs and without prejudice to the plaintiff to make new motion upon proper papers. Opinion by Patterson, J.

John Delahunty, as receiver, &c., respondent, vs. Philip Hake et al., appellants.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Parker and O'Brien, JJ. (O'Brien, J., dissenting.)

Eugene O'Sullivan et al., respondents, vs. New York Elevated Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Louis Kaiser, as administrator, respondent, vs. Colin McLean, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J. (O'Brien, J., dissenting.)

David McClure, as receiver, respondent, vs. William H. Law, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

David McClure, as receiver, vs. Wayland Trask. —Exceptions sustained, new trial ordered, costs to defendant to abide event. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Union Stove Works, respondent, vs. Frederick Klingman et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Parker, J.

Annie M. Prescott, an infant, respondent, vs. J. Ottman Lithographic Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Julius Bowman, appellant, vs. James McClenahan, respondent.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

James Reynolds, appellant, vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, respondent.—Order affirmed with costs to the respondent to abide the event of the action. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Heloise A. Jouffret, respondent, vs. Albert J. Loppin, individually, &c., appellant.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and affirmed as modified, with costs to appellants payable out of the fund. Opinion by Parker, J.

William J. Rand, appellant, vs. Massachusetts Benefit Life Association, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Elisha H. Pratt, as administrator, respondent, vs. The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of the City of Albany et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs to be paid by the appellants to the respondent. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Wilton Rathbun, respondent, vs. Anton Majewski, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Parker, J.

Israel Doushkess, respondent, vs. Burger Brewing Company, Limited, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J., (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

In the matter of the Mayor, &c., re Fort Washington Ridge Road.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

People ex rel. George Steinson, appellant, vs. the Board of Education of New York, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Parker, J.

Daniel M. Ramsdell, appellant, vs. National Rivet and Novelty Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Patterson, J.

People ex rel. John Canavan et al., appellants, vs. Charles H. T. Collis, as Commissioner, &c., respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Henry A. Richardson, appellant, vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Association, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs, but with leave to renew upon other papers. Opinion per curiam.

In the matter of the application of Emile F. Friedell for revocation, &c.—Order reversed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

People ex rel. Solomon Cohen, appellant, vs. James J. Martin et al., respondents.—Writ dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Amelia M. Graham, plaintiff, vs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, defendant.—Judgment ordered for defendant, with costs. Opinion by Parker, J.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, &c., in re Henry T. Carey, as trustee, &c.—Order modified as directed in the opinion, and affirmed as modified, without costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

People, &c., respondents, vs. Dora Goldberg, appellant.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Opinion by Parker, J.

James Rudick, respondent, vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company, appellant.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Tradesmen's National Bank of New York vs. Robert A. Tucker.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Robert A. Tucker vs. Tradesmen's National Bank of New York.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Edward V. Burton vs. Frank E. Linn.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Edward H. Van Ingen vs. Henry G. Hilton.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Bernard Kreizer vs. Benjamin Benzecry.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

B. F. Stanbach vs. the Mayor.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Louis Martin vs. the Mayor.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Charles Elisch vs. the Mayor.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

E. Barjado vs. the Mayor.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Albert Pelser vs. the Mayor.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Philip Kelber vs. the Mayor.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

John Mitchell vs. the Mayor.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Jacob Schalck vs. The Mayor.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

J. J. Higgins vs. The Mayor.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Giacinto Gatto vs. The Mayor.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Henry Pundt vs. The Mayor.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Michael Muller vs. The Mayor.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

People ex rel. P. J. Mahoney vs. Ashbel P. Fitch, as Controller.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

People ex rel. J. J. Higgins vs. Ashbel P. Fitch as Controller.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

People ex rel. B. Stanbach vs. Ashbel P. Fitch as Controller.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

People ex rel. Albert Pelser vs. Ashbel P. Fitch as Controller.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

People ex rel. Giacinto Gatto vs. Ashbel P. Fitch as Controller.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

People ex rel. E. Bajarde vs. Ashbel P. Fitch as Controller.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

People ex rel. Henry Pundt vs. Ashbel P. Fitch as Controller.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

People ex rel. Louis Martin vs. Ashbel P. Fitch as Controller.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

People ex rel. Charles Elisch vs. Ashbel P. Fitch as Controller.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

People ex rel. Jacob Schlack vs. Ashbel P. Fitch as Controller.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

People ex rel. Michael Muller vs. Ashbel P. Fitch as Controller.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

People ex rel. John Mitchell vs. Ashbel P. Fitch as Controller.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

People ex rel. Philip Keiber vs. Ashbel P. Fitch as Controller.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Annie Mitchell vs. Levi C. Weir, as President of Adams Express Company.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Annie E. Smith vs. Edward R. Poerschke.—Motion denied on payment of $10 costs.

Richard Duncan Harris vs. George Elliott and George L. Elliott, executors, et al.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Mary Evans vs. John R. Farrar, impleaded.—Motion denied.

Frederick Kurz vs. Frederick S. Fischer.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

State Trust Company, as trustee, vs. Casino Company et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied with $10 costs.

In the matter of the Mayor, &c., in re Chambers Street, &c.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

William W. Averell, respondent, vs. Amzi L. Barber et al., appellants.—Order modified as directed in opinion and as modified affirmed without costs. Opinion per curiam.

Henry A. Landgraf, respondent, vs. Charles H. Nicoll, impleaded, &c., appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam.

Samuel Dox, respondent, vs. Warner Miller, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs, and disbursements and motion denied with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam.

Louis Martin, respondent, vs. The Mayor, &c., appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Giacinto Gatto, respondent, vs. The Mayor, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

B. Stanbach, respondent, vs. The Mayor, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Sarah Roche, respondent, vs. Supreme Lodge Knights of Honor.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

In the matter of the United States.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

Annie M. Costello, respondent, vs. Sarah A. Waters, appellant.—Order modified by striking out the first and third particulars, and the last six words of the fifth particular, and as thus modified, affirmed, without costs. No opinion.

Edward H. Lamb and others, appellants, vs. American Grocery Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Leo Oppenheim, appellant, vs. Jacob Lewis and another, respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

Michael Rooss, appellant, vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

In the matter of the Mayor, &c.—Motion for reference granted.

The State Trust Company vs. the Casino Company et al.—Proceedings stayed without security until the first motion day of the October term. Memorandum per curiam.

Gibson Electric Company vs. Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.—Motion denied, as payment of the costs and the stipulation made by the defendant company's attorneys, which stipulation is to be filed with the clerk of this court.

Pauline Sperling vs. Adolf Boll et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Norberth Pfeffer vs. Philip Kling et al.; William H. Wright vs. Rebecca Weisel.—Motions denied.

Aaron Kahn vs. Antoinette L. Schermerhorn.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Matter of D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company. 2—Schott vs. Merchants' National Bank of Syracuse. 3—Matter of Franklin Avenue. 4—Matter of Grosbeck Rod Silk Company. 5—Baasch vs. Baasch. 6—Dayton vs. Bangs. 7—Clarke vs. Morgan. 8—Roman Catholic Church of St. Ann vs. Collis. 9—City Real Estate Company vs. Holmes. 10—Hogan Straw Board Paper Company vs. Frank. 11—Richardson vs. Richardson. 12—Andrews vs. Frank. 13—Frazer vs. Lockwood. 14—Matter of Bouck. 15—Fischer vs. Stokes. 16—Teitelbaum vs. Kolbert. 17—Goltgen vs. Collis. 18—Van Dien vs. Van Dien. 19—Wallace vs. Wallace. 20—Volkening vs. Brandhr. 21—Matter of Griscom. 22—Matter of Ludeke. 23—Washington Life Insurance Company vs. Moran. 24—Brown vs. Carlin. 25—Sass vs. Mann. 26—Tarrant & Co. vs. Van Horn. 27—Levy vs. Lennon. 28—McGill vs. Boggs. 29—Dati vs. Barliati. 30—Matter of Phelps. 31—New York Evening Journal Publishing Company vs. Conlin. 32—Bahlue vs. Bahlue. 33—People vs. Bauer. 34—Same vs. Melody. 35—Odell vs. Tower Manufacturing Company. 36—John A. Roebling's Sons Company vs. Beldin. 38—Elliott vs. same. 39—Bates vs. same. 40—Morse & Rodgers vs. same. 41—Fischer vs. same. 42—Manhattan Shoe Company vs. same. 43—Metzler vs. same. 44—Boyd vs. same. 45—Neely vs. same. 46—McGovern vs. same. 47—Haines vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 48—Costello vs. Costello. 49—Hackett vs. Hackett. 50—Abrams vs. Wieners. 51—Matter of Keogh. 52—Weinberg vs. Aronstam. 53—People, &c., vs. Molloy. 54—Biesenthal vs. Biesenthal. 55—Matter of Union Avenue.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Leon Shapiro, Joseph Cohn, Mary J. Lennon, John A. Schipf, Sherman B. Hall, John S. Stokes, James V. Kirby.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 12 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Bell for the People.

1—Michele Carmino, Dirgo Di Margo, Carlucci Carlogeno, and Dirgo Guardino. 2—Morris Finkelstein. 3—Isidor Eingrecht, indicted as Isidor Goldstein. 4—Daniel Deviney. 5—Halib Wahly and Eliza O'Donnell. 6—Bonifacio Zaino. 7—Abraham Nannes. 8—Arthur F. Morton and William Boyle. 9—Pasquale Manzione.

Pleadings.—1—Alfonso Aruzo and Angelo Somniello. 2—John Flynn, Frank Smith, and Bernard Thompson. 3—Walter Kirk. 4—James Cavate. 5—Henry Pomeranz. 6—Jay Rardin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Lloyd for the People.

1—John Hannon. 2—Samuel Goldenberg. 3—Charles Silvertone. 4—George Blattner. 5—Gialo Sauti. 6—Duegi Vanacore and Michele Vanacore. 7—James Morani. 8—James Marcoplus. 9—Antonio Craggins. 10—Jesse Scott Oliver. 11—Joseph Kinchinsky. 12—Robert McCall. 13—Ernest Bowen. 14—Michael Martin. 16—David Conlan. 16—Frank McKama.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Smith, J.—Ex parte business at 10 o'clock. Motion calendar called at 10:30 o'clock.

COUNTY COURT, Room 7, Court House—Hurd, J.—Ex parte business.

COUNTY COURT, Kings County—Trial Term.—Ordered, that the clerk of this court make up a new calendar for the trial of issues for October, 1897. Causes noticed for the first time for the October term shall follow on the general calendar, according to their date of issue. No cause upon the present general calendar shall be placed on the new calendar, unless a note of issue—for which no fee will be charged—be filed with the County Clerk on or before the 15th day of September, 1897, stating that the same has not been disposed of or settled, and specifying thereon the date of issue, and the number on the present calendar. And no cause on the present calendar shall retain its place upon the new calendar unless such note of issue, above mentioned, be filed prior to the date above stated. The call from said new calendar to commence with the cause next succeeding, on the present general calendar, the cause last reached in June. By order of the Court. JACOB WORTH, Clerk.

Dated Aug. 4th, 1897.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The orders directing Lieut. Henry G. Lyon, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to remain with the Seventeenth Infantry until July 25 are amended so as to direct him to remain with that regiment until the expiration of the present target season.

Col. J. G. C. Lee, Assistant Quartermaster General, will visit Fort Sheridan, Illinois, on or about Aug. 5, and Forts Brady and Wayne, Michigan, on or about Aug. 15, on official business pertaining to the inspection of the Quartermaster's Department at the posts named.

Leave of absence for three months, from about Aug. 10, is granted Capt. Charles Keller, Second Infantry; leave of absence for three months, from about Aug. 10, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty days, is granted Lieut. George H. Jamerson, Seventh Infantry.

Navy.

Chief Engineer L. J. Allen is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Continental Iron Works.

Lieut. H. Osterhaus is detached from the Naval War College Aug. 20, and ordered to the Naval Academy Aug. 22.

Lieut. C. B. T. Moore is ordered to resume station at the Naval Academy Sept. 1; orders of May modified.

Ensign E. T. Pollock is ordered to the Naval Academy Aug. 22.

Lieut. S. W. B. Diehl is detached from the Cincinnati Aug. 16, ordered home, and granted leave for two months.

Chief Engineer J. H. Chasmar is detached from the Cincinnati, ordered home, and granted leave for two months.

Chief Engineer R. Aston is detached from the Continental Iron Works on relief and ordered to the Cincinnati same day.

Acting Gunner L. J. Wallace is detached from the Helena and ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

Lieut. R. R. Ingersoll is ordered to the Naval Academy Sept. 1.

Lieut. L. Flynne is detached from the Cramps' Aug. 14 and ordered to the Cincinnati Aug. 16.

Passed Assistant Engineer C. A. Carr is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered as Inspector of machinery of the torpedo boat at the Gas Engine and Power Company, at Morris Heights, N. Y.

Ensign C. E. Brittain is ordered to the Naval Academy Aug. 22.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Mortgages for Sale.

A large number of the best New York and Brooklyn mortgages constantly on hand.

$21,000,000. furnished to investors during the year 1896.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Offices: 146 Broadway, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn. N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. 159 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL, ... $2,500,000
SURPLUS, ... $2,000,000

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read, REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV. BROKER. APPRAISER.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

"THE FLORENCE"

18th St. and 4th Ave.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

ELEVATORS RUN ALL NIGHT. CUISINE UNSURPASSED.

Apartment for housekeeping; 6 rooms and bath; also parlor, bedroom, and bath.

Hampshire, 46-50 West 9th St.

An extra large apartment with light on all sides; central hall throughout; butler's pantry; rent, $1,300. Elevator service all night.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MOORE, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John Moore, James Moore, Daniel Moore, Thomas Moore, Annie Moore, William Moore, and Mary Moore, or Mary White, send greeting:

Whereas, Ann Moore of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the ninth day of June, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JOHN MOORE, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the eighth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the third day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GEO. F. O'SHAUNESSY, Attorney for Petitioner, 35 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

jy22-1aw6wTh

MUNSON, NELLIE S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent.—To Hannah Porter, Henry L. Porter, and Willam M. Hoes, Public Administrator in the City of New York, and Gilbert W. Minor, counselor at law, in behalf of HANNAH PORTER, an insane person, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-first (21st) day of September, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of NELLIE S. MUNSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, should not be granted to Edward B. Munson and Harvey S. Munson of New Haven, in the State of Connecticut, who have made application for the same; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 30th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

IRA B. WHEELER, Attorney for Petitioners, 218 and 220 Broadway, New York City.

au5-1aw6wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PETER HANSTEIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER HANSTEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of James A. Blanchard, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of May, 1897. MARY HANSTEIN, Executrix. JAMES A. BLANCHARD, Attorney for Executrix, 154 Nassau Street, New York City. je10-1aw6mTh

STERLING, THEODORE W.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Susie Price Sterling, Theodore W. Sterling Jr., Harriette C. S. Buckham, Mary S. Rossiter, Charlotte B. Lawrence, Eugene Moreau, Susie Price Sterling, Ehrick K. Rossiter and Henry Hitchcock, as trustees under the will of THEODORE W. STERLING, deceased; Albert S. Gallup, John M. Sterling, Annie F. Edwards, and to all persons interested in the estate of THEODORE W. STERLING, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of September, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Susie Price Sterling and Ehrick K. Rossiter, as executrix and executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county and city, the 1st day of July, 1897.

[L. S.] affixed.

JAMES FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

FREDERIC W. ADEE, Attorney for Executrix and Executor, 45 Pine Street, New York, N. Y. jy8-1aw6wTh

SOLVYNS, HARRIETTE LIVINGSTON.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Charles O. Livingston, Richard M. Livingston, Angelica Livingston, Serena L. Rodgers, Mary A. Wyatt, Lucy C. Brown, Elizabeth A. Kennedy, George Brogan, Mary Sophia Horner, Helen L. Sanders, Helen Farquhar, Mary J. d'Hauterive, and Edward Livingston, heirs and next of kin of Harriette L. Solvyns, send greeting:

Whereas, Francis T. Garretson of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County, to have proved a certain instrument in writing, b

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

7:50 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule drawing room cars for

SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack division of the New York Central Railroad.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the N. Y. Central R.R.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.

STEVENS'S HOUSE, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.

WHITE FACE INN.—Lv. N.Y. 7:50 A.M., 6:25 P.M.; ar. 7:40 P.M., 7:25 A.M., 11:10 P.M.

LAKESIDE INN.—Lv. N.Y. 7:50 A.M., 6:25 P.M.; ar. 7:30 P.M., 7:10 A.M., 10:55 P.M.

NORTHWOOD'S INN; ar. 7:30 P.M. 7:10 A.M., 10:55 P.M.

THE GRAND VIEW.—Lv. N.Y. 7:50 A.M., 6:25 P.M.; ar. 7:30 P.M., 7:10 A.M., 10:55 P.M.

AMES COTTAGE.—Lv. N.Y. 7:50 A.M., 6:25 P.M.; ar. 6:57 P.M., 6:37 A.M., 10:32 P.M.

CASCADE VILLE.

THE CASCADE.—Lv. N.Y., 7:50 A.M., 6:25 P.M.; ar. 8:15 P.M., 7:55 A.M., 11:40 P.M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:06 P. M. and 6:45 A. M.

WAYSIDE INN

AND COTTAGES.
LAKE LUZERNE,
Gateway to the Adirondacks and the most beautiful lake in the mountains.
Warren Co., N. Y. June 20th to October 1st.
Souvenir book containing views of Lake Luzerne mailed upon application. Address, until June 15, E. C. KING, Hotel Kenmore, Albany, N. Y.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.

SWEPT BY OCEAN BREEZES.
"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 960, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (6) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (2) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

Manhattan Beach Hotel

Oriental Hotel

Now Open.
T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER.
See Time Table Excursion Column.
Bicyclists can now ride direct to and have their wheels checked at Manhattan Beach Hotel.

LONG BEACH HOTEL

and Cottages. Now open.
40 minutes from New York via L. I. R. R.
NEW BOULEVARD FOR DRIVING AND BICYCLING COMPLETED TO THE HOTEL.
NEW SANITARY PLUMBING THROUGHOUT.
A. E. DICK, LESSEE AND PROPRIETOR.
LONG BEACH, L. I., N. Y.

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Edgemere, L. I., (Near Far Rockaway.)
40 minutes from N. Y. Elegantly furnished and equipped with all modern improvements. Fifty rooms with private baths. Fine surf and still-water bathing. Boating and fishing.
C. W. SHEPHERD, Mgr. Gilsey House, N. Y.

BRIGHTON BEACH HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

200 ROOMS.
Moderate prices for first-class accommodations. European plan, $1.50 day upwards; American plan, $3 day upwards; weekly, $17.50 and upwards. Best table and service throughout. Under management of F. THEO. WALTON.

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Saratoga. The Grand Union.

Special Terms per Week or Season.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors,
Saratoga Springs, New York.

WORDEN'S HOTEL,

Broadway, corner Division St.; Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—Open year round. Elevator and steam heat. Rates, $3 per day. W. W. WORDEN, Prop.

HUESTIS HOUSE,

SOUTH BROADWAY,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
Send for book and terms. W. B. HUESTIS, Prop.

HEALEY COTTAGE,

30 Woodlawn Av., Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Centrally located near U. S. Hotel. J. J. HEALEY.

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GLEN LAKE HOUSE,

Near Lake George.
Accommodations first-class, rates moderate; all amusements; good bass fishing; scenery unexcelled; resident physician.
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Glen Lake, N. Y.

Westport-on-Lake Champlain, N.Y. THE WESTPORT INN.

Fine, dry climate. "Westport Mountain Spring Water." Health record very high. No mosquitoes.
MRS. O. C. DANIELL, Manager.

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Richfield Springs, N. Y.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.
In Earlington Park.
Excellent accommodations at moderate rates.

HOTEL EARLINGTON.

Elegant and thoroughly modern.
LARGEST AND BEST APPOINTED HOTEL IN RICHFIELD SPRINGS.
Illustrated pamphlet, rates, &c., address
E. M. EARLE & SON.
JAS. R. SANGSTER, (Late of Spring House,)
M. F. MEEHAN, (Late of Garden City Hotel.)

Miscellaneous.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.

PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. P. SHARP, Prop.
LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE SULPHUR BATHING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE U. S.
PAMPHLETS ON APPLICATION.

NEW JERSEY.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,

Highlands of Navesink, N. J.; delightfully situated on the Shrewsbury, overlooking the ocean; surf and still water bathing; large house; terms moderate; new management.

Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
(OCEAN FRONT,)
Select family and transient hotel; reasonable rates. Illustrated Booklet. Address
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

NEW ENGLAND.

THE ALGONQUIN — NEAR EASTPORT, MAINE. HARVEY & WOOD, Mgrs., 373 Commonwealth Av., BOSTON.

"OCEAN HOUSE."—Leading hotel at York Beach, Me.; everything first-class. Send for descriptive circulars.

MEDICAL.

LADIES NEEDING AN EXPERT SPECIALIST consult Dr. and Mme. SEGLER-CROWE, graduated 1857. Office, 217 West 49th St., near B'way.

EXCURSIONS.

Manhattan Beach.

Trains leave FOOT EAST 34TH ST., week days, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 10:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.
Trains leave WHITEHALL ST., week days, hourly from 9:10 A. M. to 1:10, and half hourly from 1:40 to 9:10, 10:10 P. M. Additional train Sat., 12:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 45 CENTS.

Rockaway Beach.

Trains leave E. 34TH ST. N. Y., week days, 6:40, 8:00, 9:10, 10:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays only, 1:50, 2:50, 9:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

Coney Island.

CULVER ROUTE.
Trains leave foot WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, week days and Sundays, 9:10, and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 10:10 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island 11:35 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Long Beach.

Trains leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., week days, 6:00, 7:50, 10:00, 10:50 A. M., 1:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 6:50, 10:00 P. M.

"The World-Famous Pleasure Grounds!"

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent collection of rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. pier 8:45, 9:30, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:00, 3:30, 5:00, 5:15 P. M. No. 5 th St., Brooklyn, 9:05, 9:50, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:50, 5:05, 5:40 P. M. East 23d St., 9:30, 10:15, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11:00 A.M. for 23d St. and Cortlandt St., 11:30 A. M., 12:30 M., 1:00 P. M. for Portland St. only, 3, 4, 5:30, 6, 7, 8, P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

—EVERY SUNDAY.—

ERIE — SHOHOLA GLEN, ROUND TRIP $1.
in the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River; 1,000 feet above the sea.
First express train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M., and Chambers St. 9:00 A. M.; Jersey City 9:15 A. M.
Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25 A. M., and Chambers St. 9:30 A. M.; Jersey City, 9:45 A. M.
Returning, leave Shohola 3:15 P. M. and 6 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS, ROUND TRIP 75 CENTS.
Special express trains leave West 23d St. 9:40 A. M., Chambers St. 9:45 A. M., Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Choice of two express trains returning. Leave Glens 5:20 P. M., 7:23 P. M.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St., Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
Returning, due in New York at 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

ACADEMY MOUNT ST. URSULA, BEDFORD Park, N. Y., on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College, Fordham, opposite Bronx Park.—This newly boarding and day school for young ladies and little girls, in charge of the Ursulines, is equipped with all modern improvements. The surroundings are healthy and attractive. The scholastic year begins on the second Wednesday in September. For terms address the Mother Superior. N. B.—A special class for young ladies who wish to prepare themselves for teaching in primary or grammar schools in the State of New York will be opened in September.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.

Reopens at 270 West 72d St., cor. West End Av., Wednesday, Sept. 29. Collegiate preparation. Intermediate and primary departments. Optional military drill, gymnasium, hot lunches, playground.
EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,

45 West 81st Street, Manhattan Square North. Best School site in city. Careful preparation. Commercial courses. Gymnasium, laboratory, tennis field. School year '97-98 begins September 30th. Illustrated catalogue. N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., Principal.

The Graham School.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Established 1816.
Fall term begins Sept. 30.
176 West 72d Street, Sherman Square.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
20 West 44th St.
Attention is invited to the unusual advantages for boarding pupils offered by the Oval Cottages. Particulars will be sent upon application to J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

6 AND 8 EAST 46TH ST., NEW YORK.

S. MARY'S SCHOOL,

(Episcopal;) day and boarding; thirtieth year. Address the Sister Superior.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

The Berlitz School of Languages,
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Special courses during Summer at reduced rates.

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POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Col. Roberts' School for Boys.—A well-equipped, thoroughly organized school, offering courses of study preparatory to college, the scientific school, or business. Illustrated circular will be sent on request.
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Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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12th year. College preparatory and Special Courses. New Buildings. Healthful climate in the Pines. Out door sports all Winter.
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Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Preparation for all colleges. Special Studies and Courses of College Study. Special advantages in Music and Art. Gymnasium. Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Principal.

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THE DALZELL SCHOOL FOR BOYS
College preparatory. A few vacancies for boarding pupils in the Principal's family.

THE OSSINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Principal. 30th year begins September 22d.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

N. Y. University Law School. Sixty-third year opens Oct. 1st, 1897. DAY CLASSES, (LL. B., after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B. after three years.) Daily sessions 3:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition $100. GRADUATE CLASSES—Twelve courses. Degree obtain LL. M.
For circulars address L. J. Tompkins, Registrar, Washington Square, New York City.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL. Day School, 120 Broadway. Evening School, Cooper Union. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL. B. in two years; LL. M. in three years. Send for catalogue.
GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE

AND
SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY

will reopen after the Summer vacation on Wednesday, September 1st, 1897. Individual instruction. Students can enter at any time. Call or send for Prospectus.
S. S. PACKARD, President,
101, 103, 105 East 23d St.

EUROPEAN STUDY AND TRAVEL.

THE MISSES GRINNELL, formerly 22 East 54th St., will leave New York October first, for eight months' residence in France and Germany. They will chaperon young ladies who desire to study. Three months' supplementary travel. Address BROOKLINE, MASS.

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32D ST., 34-38 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; out-of-town buyers accommodated; references.

34TH ST., 27 WEST.—Handsome, cool rooms; excellent board; Summer rates; transients accommodated.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

45 WEST 50TH ST.—Large front room, nicely furnished; for one or two gentlemen; in private family.

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THE LANGHAM 5th Av. and 52d St.

Most exclusive family hotel in the city. Choice apartments. Sunny rooms. Cuisine and service second to none. Fifteenth season begins September 20th.
H. C. SHANNON, Manager.

HOTEL MAJESTIC

Central Park West, 72d and 71st St., N. Y.
FACING CENTRAL PARK.
THE ELITE HOTEL OF AMERICA.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ON WEEKLY PAYMENTS—Fine DIAMONDS, Watches; no trash. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 8 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl as first-class laundress; best references; wages, $20 to $25; city or country. 216 6th Av., Brooklyn, care of Mrs. Swanson.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a reliable young Protestant; North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 718 Columbus Av.; Hetherington.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a young German, 24, speaking English and French; good reference; city or country. M. Henschel, Post Office Seabright, N. J.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent, sober, trustworthy, obliging; good valet; will be well recommended by first-class city families. J. A. S., Box 11, 1,242 Broadway.

Coachmen

COACHMAN—HOUSEWORK.—By man and wife; Swiss; care of gentleman's place; wife for housework, man as coachman; best of reference. Kubell, 904 3d Av.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By a single German; city or country; references. H. K., 53 Greenwich Av.

Miscellaneous.

JANITOR or PORTER.—By a colored couple, (childless;) excellent references; industrious, temperate, obliging, trustworthy. Stevenson, 5 East 12th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A BRIGHT, ENERGETIC CANVASSER WANTED to solicit advertisements for a New York daily newspaper. Address C. B. A., Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ANYON, Maude Burras.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Maude Burras Anyon, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Dill, Seymour & Kellogg, No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of June, 1897. JAMES T. ANYON, Executor. DILL, SEYMOUR & KELLOGG, Attorneys for Executor, 27 Pine Street, N. Y. City. je27-law6m&Th&ja8

BEVERIDGE, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate in the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BEVERIDGE, late of the City of Chicago, Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hubert E. Rogers, No. 41 Wall Street, New York City, on or before December 5th next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1897. MARTIN L. LEE, LOUIS S. STORER, ARTHUR H. GRANT, Executors. HUBERT E. ROGERS, Attorney for Executors, 41 Wall Street, New York City. my27-law6mTh

BOULANGER, CAMILLE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAMILLE BOULANGER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business of said estate, office of James W. McElhinney, 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October, 1897.—Dated New York, the third day of March, 1897. SOPHIE HETZEL, Administratrix. JAMES W. McELHINNEY, Attorney for Administratrix, 132 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. mh4-law6mTh

CANIMAR, COUNT OF.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILVESTRE ALFONSO Y MADAN, COUNT OF CANIMAR, late of Havana, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 11 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of February, 1897. CARL EDWARD BILLQVIST, Ancillary Executor. ROBERT S. MINTURN, Attorney for Ancillary Executor, 11 Broadway, New York. f25-law6mTh

CRAMER, MARTIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTIN CRAMER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business of said estate, office of James W. McElhinney, 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November, 1897.—Dated New York, the seventh day of April, 1897. GERTRUDE S. CRAMER, Administratrix. JAMES W. McELHINNEY, Att'y for Adm'x, Vanderbilt Building, 132 Nassau Street, corner Beekman, New York City. ap8-law6mTh

DAHL, HARMAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARMAN DAHL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Charles D. O'Connell, 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of May, 1897. WILLIAM GERLACH, Executor. MARY FRANCES GERECKE, Executrix. WM. D. NEILLEY, Attorney for Executor and Executrix, 154 Nassau Street, New York City. je3-law6mTh

DE FOREST, AGNES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES F. DE FOREST, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles D. O'Connell, at No. 234 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New York the 7th day of April, 1897. CLARA T. DE FOREST, Executrix. CHARLES D. O'CONNELL, Attorney for Executrix, 234 Broadway, New York City. ap8-law6mTh

FAIR, JAMES G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES G. FAIR, late of the City of San Francisco, California, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Boorsem, Hamilton, Beckett and Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the tenth day of March, 1897. W. S. GOODFELLOW, JAMES S. ANGUS, T. G. CROMPTON, Ancillary Executors. BOOREM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attys for Ancillary Executors, 100 Broadway, New York. mh11-law6mTh&s9.

FOX, ANNIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE FOX, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 34 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of March, 1897. GEORGE J. FOX, Executor. NICHOLS & BACON, Attorneys for Executor, 34 Wall St., N. Y. m25-law6mTh

GLEDHILL, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN GLEDHILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Campbell & Moore, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of March, 1897. HENRY GLEDHILL, Administrator. CAMPBELL & MOORE, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 132 Nassau Street, New York City. ap1-law6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAFFNER, PHILIPPINE.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Catharine E. Cobb, Louisa M. Sanders, Clara Semmendinger, Rose Haffner, Edith Andersen, George E. Haffner, Jacob Haffner, and Heloise L. Semmendinger, an infant under the age of fourteen years, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at a Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the final judicial settlement of the account of the proceedings of Valentine Becker and August H. Stoltze, as executors and trustees under the last will and testament of PHILIPPINE HAFFNER, deceased.
And such of you as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, and in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of our Surrogate's Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the City of New York, this 2d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk.
BURR, COOMBS & WILSON, Attorneys for Petitioners, 84 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y. jy22-law6wTh

HAGEL, MIMA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MIMA HAGEL, late of the City of New York, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Joseph Parker, Jr., their attorney, No. 97-103 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of February next.—Dated New York, the fifth day of August, 1897. OTTO W. HAGEL, OTTO W. UHLIG, CHARLES J. UHLIG, Executors. JOSEPH PARKER, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 97-103 Cedar Street, New York City au6-law6mF

HARBECK, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HARBECK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Islip, Suffolk County, New York, on or before the 15th day of August, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1897. CHARLES T. HARBECK, ALFRED S. BROWN, Executors. f11-law6mTh

HAYWARD, JOHN N.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN N. HAYWARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 96 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1897. WILLIAM T. HAYWARD, JOHN N. HAYWARD, FRANK EARLE HAYWARD, executors. DITTENHOEFER, GERBER & JAMES, Attorneys for Executors, 96 Broadway, New York City. mh4-law6mTh

HEROY, JAMES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES H. HEROY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 53 Lafayette Place, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of January next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of June, 1897. WILLIAM W. HEROY, CHAS. P. PEIRCE, Executors. NILES & JOHNSON, Attorneys for Executors, 11 Wall Street, New York, N. Y. jy1-law6mTh

KNOX, DOROTHEA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Robert Woods, David Woods, Margaret Knox, Martha Hay, George Knox, John S. Knox, Mary Knox, Ann Hay, Matty Knox, Jane Walls, Margaret Knox, Margaret McFarland, William John Moore, Catharine Moore, Mary French, Jane Moore, James Moore, Robert Moore, David Moore, Martha Kennedy, Ellen Moore, Dorothea Cresswell, Annie Moore, James W. K. Boak, William C. Boak, Margaretta Anna Boak, Mark K. B. Warner, George P. Buzby, Charles E. Buzby, the heirs at law and next of kin of said James W. K. Boak, if he is dead, and any heirs at law and next of kin of DOROTHEA KNOX, deceased, whose names and places of residence are unknown and cannot be ascertained, send greeting:
Whereas, James Woods, of New Brighton, New York, and Robert W. Crawford of the City of New York, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of May, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of DOROTHEA KNOX, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, now on file before you, and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York at his office in the City of New York, on the 26th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half-past one o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the twenty-eighth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
FRANK Z. DEMAREST, Attorney for Executors 150 Nassau St., N. Y. City. jy8-law6mTh

LUTZ, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LUTZ, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 163 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of October next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of March, 1897. LAMBERT S. QUACKENBUSH and JOHN G. LUTZ, Administrators; ALBERT J. WISE, Att'y for Administrators, 163 Broadway, N. Y. ap1-law6mTh

MERK, CRESENZ.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CRESENZ MERK, also known as CRESINZ MERK, C. MERK, and Mrs. MARK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, his attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the city of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1897. WILLM MERK, Administrator. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Administrator, 41 Park Row, New York City. ap28-law6mTh

MICHAELS, HERMAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN MICHAELS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence and place of transacting business, No. 440 West Twenty-second Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-third day of September next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of March, 1897. MATILDA H. MICHAELS, Executrix. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney for Executrix, 51 Chambers St., N. Y. mh18-law6mTh

MURRAY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN MURRAY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William R. Baird, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of August, 1897.
EMMA M. MURRAY, Executrix.
WILLIAM R. BAIRD, Attorney for Executrix, 271 Broadway, New York City. au5-law6mTh

OLVER, JOHN S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. OLVER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James M. Tully, No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the first day of June, 1897. WILLIAM F. OLVER, Administrator. JAMES M. TULLY, Atty. for Administrator, 247 Broadway, New York City. je3-law6mTh

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., N. R., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Staterooms lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.;) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1.00. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect at wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Rhode Island and Plymouth. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 30 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE.

For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Rates to BLOCK ISLAND reduced. Connection made Week Days and Sundays.

FALL RIVER LINE.

For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.
Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with U. & D. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Cts El. Hy. for Cairo and Mt. Resorts.
Railroad connections at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains.
Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New York Transfer, and other principal ticket offices.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK, and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga-North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLO

TAXPAYERS' GRIEVANCES

Long Island and Suburban Residents Claim that Their Assessments Are Unusually High.

SING SING REDUCED ITS ROLL

Table of Comparisons—White Plains Assessors Supposed to be Influenced by the Indictments Against Them Last Fall for Neglect of Duty.

Westchester County taxpayers are not the only persons complaining about high assessments. In several Long Island villages there has been much dissatisfaction expressed. In Glen Cove the owners of country homes have suffered the most. Among the changes between this and last year's assessment claimed to be particularly high are:

	1896.	1897.
L. J. Busby	$12,000	$39,000
Dr. C. N. Hoagland	15,000	47,500
Thomas Strong	6,500	20,000
Henry Noyes	4,500	16,500
Pratt estate	80,000	244,800
Charles A. Dana	20,000	45,000
Edmund Wetmore	5,200	15,700
Leonard Jacob	16,000	91,800
Edward R. Ladew	40,200	110,000
C. L. Perkins	10,000	45,000

In Flushing the property of the Fairchild's Institute is assessed at $40,000. Heretofore it has been exempt on the ground that it was used for purposes of public instruction. The property on which Kyle's Military School stands is assessed for $8,000. The Ingleside property is this year assessed at $100,000. Last year it was assessed at $30,000. The stock of the Flushing Bank, which has heretofore not been taxed, is on the rolls for $75,000. The Flushing Gas Company is assessed $25,000 in personal property, and the real estate is listed at $24,000.

The Brooklyn City Railroad is assessed at $5,000, the Flushing Electric Light Company, $1,000. The College Point trolley line has been valued at $10,000 for property in Flushing, and $10,000 in College Point. This is just $10,000 more than last year.

The Long Island Railroad is on the books for more than $100,000. Last year the assessment was $51,000.

In Southampton there is an increase in the assessment which will figure up fully $3,000,000 more this year than last year. The following are the largest assessments: Mrs. Alfred Nelson, $40,000; James T. Kilbreth estate, $45,000; Henry G. Trevor, $34,500; Mrs. Alfred Schermerhorn, $28,800; Henry B. Barnes, $28,000; J. Bowers Lee, $35,000; Uriah A. Murdock, $23,000; and Salem H. Wales, $18,600.

The tax books will not be open until the 17th of the month, and then the Assessors will meet to hear grievances.

PROTESTS AT WHITE PLAINS.

WHITE PLAINS, Aug. 4.—Millionaire property owners of Westchester County are continuing to make strong protests against the heavily increased assessments which are being placed on the tax rolls of the various towns throughout the county. The assessors are smarting under the indictments which were brought against them last Fall for neglect of duty, and are determined not to give the court another chance at them.

In many towns the assessments are more than double those of last year. The wealthy residents of Greenburg, Mount Pleasant, Yonkers, and New Rochelle are especially affected by the increase.

The assessment on the property of William Rockefeller is $2,583,805 this year, while it was only $1,005,532 last year. John D. Rockefeller was assessed $247,750 last year, and this year the amount is increased to $588,375.

The Rockefellers are still contesting the assessment of last year, and will, of course, refuse to pay that of this year. Other property owners are in the same position, and it is likely that a large number of the cases will be carried to the courts.

The Assessors of the various towns will meet on Aug. 17 to hear complaints of excessive assessments.

Sing Sing Reduces Its Tax Roll.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The Board of Village Trustees met last night to consider the assessment roll, which the property owners consider excessive. One hundred and fifty of the 300 assessed in the village appeared before the board and entered a protest against the amount of their assessment. The board granted the request of every one who appeared, and in consequence the tax roll was reduced from $1,181,000 to less than one-third of that amount.

INSURED AGAINST LOSSES.

Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company's Business Netted It Only Loss, and a Receiver Will Be Named.

The Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company of 253 Broadway, after an unprofitable existence of less than five years, has decided to quit business, and steps have been taken for the appointment of a receiver. Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn has reported the company to the Attorney General as insolvent, and asked him to begin an action to wind up the company's affairs.

David Murray of 35 Nassau Street, counsel for the company, said yesterday that it was organized in 1892, with $250,000 capital and about fifty stockholders, and began business about Dec. 1 of that year, insuring merchants against losses by failures of people to whom they had sold goods on credit. Up to that time only one other company in America was engaged in that business, and the Mercantile began with bright prospects. But 1893 and 1894 were "cyclone years," from a business point of view, and the great number of failures told heavily against the company. In 1893 the company wrote about $5,000,000 in policies, and kept about this volume of business until last March, when the stockholders decided to quit, and since then no more policies have been written.

In 1894, Mr Murray said, the payments for losses amounted to more than the entire sum paid in for premiums, and in no year was there a satisfactory profit over and above operating expenses. The capital of the company was impaired, and the stockholders, he said, seemed reluctant to put up any more, even in view of the business improvement.

The officers of the company are: William M. Deen, President; C. Vincent Smith, Secretary; and James W. Hinkley, Vice President and Treasurer. The following are Directors: William H. Male, Sigmund J. Bach, C. Gunby Jordan, Leopold Herzig, Oliver F. Berry, and John Fitzgerald.

The company formerly had offices in the New York Life Building, but a month ago moved to the Postal Telegraph Building, 253 Broadway. The company has now outstanding about 240 policies, and Mr. Murray said that the management expects to be able to pay 100 cents on the dollar. All policies are written for one year, and the last will expire in March, 1898. Until returns of failures affecting policy holders up to that time are made, the company will not know the sum of its real liabilities.

Coleman and Menken Stay.

A decision was handed down yesterday in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court affirming an order denying a motion of property owners to vacate or amend an order appointing Michael Coleman and S. Stanwood Menken Commissioners of Appraisal. They were appointed in the matter of acquiring by the city certain lands on Chambers, Centre, and Reade Street, located by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment as a site upon which to erect a building for the office of Register and for other public offices. The effect of the decision is that Coleman and Menken remain Commissioners of Appraisal.

Nassau Road's Bridge Plan Not Liked.

Another snag has been struck in the effort to get the surface and elevated railroads of Brooklyn across the bridge into this city. It was thought until yesterday that the plans of the surface roads as already filed would be acceptable, but Superintendent Martin announced that the Nassau road's plans were unsatisfactory, inasmuch as they contemplate running on Sands Street in order to get to Washington Street on the return trip. Mr. Martin has always held that Sands Street ought to be free for carriage and wagon traffic, and will doubtless oppose the Nassau plans at to-day's meeting.

REFORM AT CONEY ISLAND.

The Rev. Dr. Douglas Applauds the Efforts of District Attorney in a Personal Letter.

The Rev. Dr. Douglas, pastor of the West Fifty-first Street Presbyterian Church, was greatly impressed with the value of the reform movement at Coney Island after reading the article on that subject in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday. Acting upon this inspiration, he sent this letter to District Attorney Backus of Brooklyn:

"My Dear Mr. Backus:

"I hope from the bottom of my heart that you are correctly reported by the inclosed clipping from THE NEW YORK TIMES of to-day's issue. If so, you are to be congratulated by every lover of common decency and reform for the bold and firm stand taken against the abominations which for many years have cursed Coney Island.

"Do not be deterred in your work by any cause whatsoever. Should you succeed in your effort, (and I believe from a personal knowledge of your character you will,) beyond the shadow of a doubt Greater New York will not forget you.

"You may recall when I resided in your city, where we met occasionally, that I was interested enough in Coney Island, at much expense of time and money, to start the first Sunday school in it, to preach the first sermon, to organize the first church, and to assist in building the first place of worship. It is, therefore, with profound regret that I am compelled to witness the growth year by year of lawlessness, for which it is now so notorious.

"I wonder, and many others have wondered, at the apathy of the officials. Why should such a magnificent seaside resort be given up to law-breakers, who apparently seem to have full swing, to endanger the morals of men, and especially of women and children, who go there for a breath of fresh air from the great cities? To say the least of it, the Island is a nest for the breeding of moral scorpions, to sting multitudes of innocent people without let or hindrance. I am sure, from what you have personally witnessed, that my language does not smack of wild exaggeration. On the other hand, it hardly approaches accuracy of existing abominations.

"I am in a position to know public sentiment regarding the moral condition of Coney Island, and I have to say that it is a stench in the nostrils of decent people, not only in this city and Brooklyn, but elsewhere by those who only know of it by hearsay. I have just returned from a trip to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Richmond, and Washington, and all along the line, whenever Coney Island was mentioned, it was evident enough that it was regarded with disfavor as a place of bad reputation, and therefore a good place to keep away from if a person valued his good name.

"Thousands will look forward to the successful issue of your laudable efforts. Not less grateful are we that THE NEW YORK TIMES, that clean sheet, which prints "All the News that's Fit to Print," so ably backs you up in your work of reform. The two of you, together with the influence each can bring to bear, can work wonders if you only stick to it.

"Yours for the purification of Coney Island, and, TH. DOUGLAS."

Aug. 4, 1897.

Coney Island Shows Die Hard.

It was apparently the same old Coney Island yesterday. Barkers barked as loud as ever and fakirs faked for all they were worth. Several times during the day the police visited the Oriental exhibitions, but could not catch the women dancing. Word was received by the Captain last night that the objectionable dances were still being given. The fortune tellers and palmists have all closed down. Nothing has been done with the smaller class of fakirs operating the nickel and dime games of chance. They were at work last night the same as ever, shouting in their loudest tones to attract customers.

At nightfall there was open defiance to the police and District Attorney Backus. Dot Ellsworth opened up her Orange Blossoms and Maiden's Dream shows on the Steeple Chase walk, which the police closed on Tuesday night. Police Commissioner Welles was at the island to-day, and went through the Bowery with Capt. Collins.

DIED IN THE ALMSHOUSE.

Martin O'Reilly, fifty-eight years old, died on Tuesday at the Almshouse, on Blackwell's Island.

Nellie Dunn, the daughter of the dead man, and her husband, John, say he had been an inmate of the Almshouse for three months. They claim he did not receive proper treatment there, and that he died of wound inflicted on his head by some one in the institution.

Mrs. Dunn, who lives at 1,600 Second Avenue, yesterday said: "I believe my father was murdered. I saw the body. There is a large discoloration over his left eye, as if he had been hit with something like a club. His left ear is badly lacerated and bloody. His lips look queer, as if they had been hit. I know he was ill treated a number of times in the Almshouse.

RAID ON A POOLROOM.

"The" Allen's poolroom, at 513 West Broadway, was raided yesterday afternoon by Acting Inspector Allaire, Capt. Groo of the Mercer Street Station, and fifteen officers of the Mercer Street Precinct and Inspector Allaire's staff. Nine arrests were made, including that of Allen. One of Capt. Groo's men had been playing the races in the room for eleven days.

The prisoners besides Allen are Walter Allen, son of "The" Allen, cashier; William Ackerman, doorkeeper; John Bennett, doorkeeper, and Andrew Mullen, announcer, all of whom claimed to live at 513 West Broadway; Frank Baddell, 102 West Eighty-eighth Street; James Clark, 3 Hancock Place; Edward Hoppe, 6 Bedford Street, and James Ryan, 257 West Twenty-first Street.

In the Jefferson Market Court Clark, Hoppe, and Ryan were discharged. The others were held.

WOODRUFF WITHDRAWS.

Fifty policy holders of the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association met in response to a call sent out by A. Edward Woodruff, in the Equitable Building yesterday, and listened to the announcement of his withdrawal as counsel for the committee appointed to represent the policy holders.

Mr. Woodruff said he did not doubt that the members of the committee were men of the strictest integrity, but he could not approve of the method they had adopted. As they had placed his office on their circulars as the headquarters of the committee, it would appear as if he had sanctioned the plan, and his withdrawal seemed to him the only course to pursue.

The committee has changed its headquarters to 19 Park Place. At yesterday's meeting those who agreed with Mr. Woodruff appointed a committee consisting of Frederick Kramer, William M. Douth, and George F. Brown to submit a plan within a few days.

LETTER CARRIER ARRESTED.

Thomas R. Rutledge, a letter carrier at the Mott Haven Sub-station, One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Third Avenue, was arrested yesterday on a charge of unlawfully withholding mails.

For some time Frederick P. Mott, the Superintendent of the Mott Haven station, has suspected that a clerk was robbing the mails. Investigation tended to show that Rutledge was the guilty person.

Rutledge obtained a half-day's leave of absence yesterday in order, as he explained to Superintendent Mott, to come down to the General Post Office to look after his pay. Then he was arrested on a charge that on July 30 he had detained a certain letter addressed to "John Merritt, care of Crocker, 673 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street."

The prisoner, who practically admitted his guilt, was held in $1,500 bail. He is married and lives at 176 East One Hundred and Second Street. Several letters were found on him.

Record of Hardie Air Motors.

The Hardie air motors, which were placed in service on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street on Aug. 1, 1896, have completed one year of service. They have operated without accident or failure, and have carried 188,854 passengers and traveled 32,189.25 miles. Each car contains 51 cubic feet of air storage, and runs from thirteen to seventeen miles with one charge of air at average speed and making usual stops. The air is recharged in less than two minutes.

James McCreery Outing Club.

The James McCreery & Co. Outing Club will hold its annual games at Point View Park, College Point, L. I., Aug. 28.

RAPID ADVANCE IN WHEAT

September Option Touches 86—United States Must Feed Millions in Other Countries.

SHORTS DO SOME COVERING

Corn Lower on Prospects of Total Crop of 1,500,000,000 Bushels, with Abundant Stores of Old Corn on Hand.

September contract wheat made a new record yesterday on the Produce Exchange, at one time touching 86 cents—1 cent more than was predicted at the close of the market on Tuesday.

The future closed on Tuesday at 84⅛ cents, December wheat being then 85 cents. September opened yesterday at 85 cents, December's price being 85½ cents. While Paris advices were bearish—25 to 30 points lower—the market here was making its quotations under the influence of the conviction that for 1897-8 the United States will have to feed many millions of people outside of its boundaries. Liverpool cables signaled a rise of 2 there. In spite of profit taking and attempts to manipulate by professionals, the quotation for the current wheat future held its strength and touched 86 cents, December going to just that quotation The professional endeavors resulted in bringing September down to 84¼ cents, an opportunity to cover not neglected by the short interest, with the result of a steady rise to the closing quotation, 85⅞ cents, a net gain for September of 1⅝ cents. December went as low as 84⅛ cents, and closed at 86 cents, a net gain of 1 cent.

September contract corn was influenced by the refutation of the stories of the ruining of the crop in Kansas and elsewhere. From Kansas comes news that at least a two-thirds crop would be harvested, and that the spell of scorching weather had been broken by rain or more clement weather. There was fair reason to hope for a total corn crop of at least 1,500,000,000 bushels, with abundant stores of old corn to make up for any shortage.

Opening at 34c., the closing quotation of Tuesday, September corn was rapidly driven by crop prospects down to 32⅝c. It rallied a little with the wheat rise in the last hour, but the closing quotation was 33¼c., a net loss of ⅞c. December corn, which closed at 35½c. on Tuesday, opened at 35¼c., went no higher, sold down to 34⅜c., and closed at 34½c., a net loss of ⅝c.

Oats were barely affected by either course in the other cereals. The September option closed at 22½c., a net gain of ¼c.

The continuation of the advance in wheat was almost wholly due to activity in bona fide trading; in fact, the professional element could only control it, and that temporarily, by protecting itself and "getting under cover." Export engagements for the day were estimated from 800,000 to 950,000 bushels. There were also inquiries which tended to confirm opinion as to the needs of Europe. Wheat was bought for the United Kingdom, Austria, France, and Antwerp.

Estimates of the volume of business in export wheat since July 24 place it at 5,000,000 bushels taken for the Continent from this and other Atlantic ports. Leonard G. Quinlin of the Produce Exchange house of L. G. Quinlin & Co. said last evening that exporters took in New York and outports during the day, 1,250,000 bushels of wheat, 220,000 bushels of corn, and 175,000 bushels of oats.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The foreign demand for American wheat to-day took on the appearance of panicky apprehension of inadequate supplies. Exporters reported sales of about 1,500,000 bushels here and at the seaboard. This market closed 1½c higher. The advance was checked by the marketing of a long line, estimated at 6,000,000 bushels. It was an advance at Liverpool that supplied the motive for a fresh rise here at the start. September, which yesterday closed at 77c, opened irregularly at from 77⅞ to 77½c, and quickly jumped to 78. It dropped again suddenly to 77⅛c, and as quickly rose again, that time to 78¼c. Another break to 77⅝c was followed by a quick run to 77⅝c.

The latest sensation in the shape of market information was the closing quotations from foreign markets. Liverpool wound up with a gain for the day equal to 2½c per bushel, Paris 2⅝c and Antwerp 4c per bushel. Prices reached the highest point of the day near the close, reacting only ¼c. September opened ⅛@⅞ higher, at 77½c, held between 76⅞@78¾c, closing with buyers at 78¾c.

Rolled Oats Go Up in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Representatives of the oats milling interests outside of the American Cereal Company, at their meeting here to-day, advanced the price of rolled oats 40 cents a barrel and 20 cents a keg. The advance will not affect the general market, as outside millers have been about 40 cents a barrel under the American Cereal Company's prices.

OLD CONCERN TO STEP OUT.

James G. King's Sons, Bankers, to Close a Business Founded One Hundred and One Years Ago.

James G. King's Sons, a financial concern which has had an honorable and prominent career of more than a century, announced its retirement from business and liquidation of its accounts by advertisement and circular June 1 last. It may be able to complete this operation by Nov. 1 next. The house has made many fortunes. Its present members, the survivors of several banking dynasties, are opulent, and are disinclined to continue the banking business by modern methods.

The customers of James G. King's Sons will be taken by Baring, Magoun & Co. One item of the assets of the house is $10,000,000 in bonds and securities, which are locked up in safe deposit vaults. Some of its accounts date back fifty years. It has had many trust and estate interests to look after. The present members of the firm are James G. K. Duer and Frederick Gore King. The liquidation, Mr. Duer said yesterday, was decided on last March after the death of the head of the firm, Archibald Gracie King, of Weehawken. The house dates from 1793, when it was founded by Nathaniel Prime, who had a stock-broker's office at 42 Wall Street. Prime joined interests with Samuel Ward, and later with Mr. Sands, the firm style becoming Prime, Ward, Sands & Co. In 1825 it moved to 53 William Street, where the liquidation will take place. A year later James Gore King became a partner, and the style was Prime, Ward, Sands, King & Co. In 1847 it became James G. King & Sons, and in 1853, at James G. King's death, James G. King's Sons. James Gore King's father was Senator Rufus King, one of the drafters of the Constitution of the United States.

As a banker James G. King left a reputation that has become proverbial. In 1837, by securing, on the guarantee of the Barings, a loan of £1,000,000 in coin in England, he was able to aid the New York banks to resume specie payments. Frederick Gore King, one of the present liquidators, is his grandson.

CONVICTS WORKING OUTSIDE.

The first step toward providing work for the convicts at Kings County Penitentiary was begun yesterday. Three prison keepers having in charge fourteen men began the erection of shelter sheds on the park lands. They will be finished Monday, and by that time Park Commissioner Dettmer will have plans ready for leveling and grading forty acres of the east side lands. The grading will be followed by path and road making under the direction of the landscape gardener of the Park Department.

Commissioner Burtis stated yesterday that prisoners will not be hampered by the old-time method of ball and chain, but to prevent escape, the men will be watched by an increased force of keepers. The convicts will work from 8 o'clock in the morning until noon, with an intermission of an hour for dinner, and until 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Book of Athletic Rules.

A very handy book to athletes, containing the general rules of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, has just been issued by the American Sports Publishing Company. The book is carefully edited, and explains the rules for every branch of sport as well as a complete list of American Athletic Union officials throughout the United States.

PUBLIC LIBRARY DESIGNS.

Names of Architects to Take Part in Second Competition of Plans for Proposed Building.

The names of the architects who are to take part in the second competition of plans for the proposed building of the New York Public Library—Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations—were announced yesterday at the office of the Secretary, G. L. Rives, 32 Nassau Street. They are:

Carrere & Hastings, Cyrus L. W. Eidlitz, J. H. Freedlander, Charles C. Haight, Haydel & Shepard, H. Hornbostel, G. E. Wood, and G. C. Palmer; Howard & Cauldwell, McKim, Mead & White, Peabody & Stearns, George B. Post, W. Wheeler Smith, associated with Walker & Morris, and Whitney Warren.

Of these, J. H. Freedlander, Haydel & Shepard, H. Hornbostel, G. E. Wood, and G. C. Palmer; Howard & Cauldwell, W. Wheeler Smith, associated with Walker & Morris, and Whitney Warren were among the twelve successful candidates of the preliminary contest. The others declined to take part in that competition, but have been invited to send designs for the second. All of the above have accepted the invitation to compete, and will submit plans on or before Monday, Nov. 1.

Each of the competitors will be paid $800, as the estimated cost to them of the drawings required. The drawings will be judged by a jury of seven persons, consisting of three practicing architects, to be selected by the competitors themselves, three members of the Board of Trustees, to be hereafter named by the board, and the Director of the New York Public Library.

The jury shall by a majority vote select the designs, at least three in number, which they find to be on the whole the most meritorious, and shall send them to the Trustees, naming them in the order of their merit, and adding such comments and criticisms upon them as the jury or any of its members may see fit to make. The Trustees will select one of the designs thus submitted, and will send it to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for their approval, and will recommend the author as architect of the building. But before doing so, the Trustees may require the author to make such alterations and changes in the designs as may be necessary or advisable in the judgment of the Trustees.

If the choice of the Trustees should fall upon one of the architects who took part in the preliminary competition, already held, the Trustees may, as provided in the terms of that competition, associate with him in the conduct and execution of the work, if they see fit so to do, some other architect to be agreed upon between him and them, and divide the fees between these two, according to the division of the work and of the responsibility.

A BOY'S MYSTERIOUS ABSENCE.

Three years ago William Nordmann, a grocer's lad, seventeen years old, disappeared, leaving no word of explanation for his widowed mother. He also left $300 in bank, she said yesterday, his money having been taken care of by an uncle living in Englewood, N. J.

If the young man responds to a personal advertisement published yesterday, and returns home, he will find his mother, Emma Nordmann, married again to one of his old friends, Charles Kuebler, and living at 212 Fulton Street.

Mrs. Kuebler showed a photograph of the boy, taken a year before he disappeared, and said she was still hopeful he would come home; that he is sure to do so if he is alive, and his new stepfather said if he would come back they would set him up in the grocery business.

LEGAL NOTES.

PROCURING CAUSE OF SALE OF REALTY.—Henrietta Schroeder owned three adjoining houses in Bathgate Avenue, similar in plan, and employed Carl Randrup, a real estate broker, to obtain a purchaser for them, with the understanding that one house, which was used as defendant's residence, was to be sold last. An intending purchaser was introduced by Randrup, and negotiations were had touching the purchase of one of the houses other than the defendant's residence. These negotiations failed, and the house negotiated for was sold to another person. Some five months subsequently, and without further effort of Randrup, Mrs. Schroeder sold the house, used as a residence, to the purchaser originally introduced. In an action by Randrup for his commissions, the Appellate Term has reversed judgment given in the Tenth District Court in favor of the plaintiff, holding, by Justice Bischoff, that he was not entitled to commissions upon such sale.

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BUILDING CONTRACT.—Henry Taylor recovered judgment in the Tenth District Court against Eugene Thwing for a balance of $198.79, claimed to be due plaintiff as contractor in erecting a house in Mount Vernon, N. Y. The Appellate Term has directed a reversal and new trial unless the plaintiff stipulates to reduce his recovery to $80.21. The court holds, by Justice McAdam, that an agreement to allow as liquidated damages a specified sum for each day's delay in the completion of the building after a time named is valid and enforceable. A provision in the contract that only such day's work and extra work will be paid for as is agreed on and authorized in writing can be waived by the owner for whose benefit it was inserted. When a party sends a statement of account, showing a balance due to the contractor, with a letter that the check inclosed is in full, and the contractor retains and uses the check, it is an accord and satisfaction of a stated account.

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LIABILITY OF INSURANCE BROKERS.—A policy of insurance in the Great Northern Insurance Company of Manitoba, a Canadian corporation, which had never been licensed under Section 30 of Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1892 to do business in the State of New York, and which had no business existence when application for the policy was made, was procured three years ago by the firm of Peter A. H. Jackson & Sons, doing business in this city, for Samuel Burges, upon his place of business in Brooklyn. When the property was destroyed by fire, in November, 1894, Burges ineffectually sought, through the Jacksons, communication with the company, the place of business of which appeared on the policy to be Winnipeg, in the Dominion of Canada. It appeared that the company had wound up its affairs and had ceased to do business. The Second Appellate Division has affirmed judgment given in favor of Burges in his suit against Henry H. Jackson and others for damages, holding that the policy was void, and the act of the brokers in soliciting and procuring it was, under Section 577 of the Penal Code, a misdemeanor, and rendered them liable to the party insured for the injuries sustained by him. Where the facts alleged in the complaint in such an action are sufficient to support a charge of negligence, it is held that plaintiff may recover on that ground, notwithstanding the fact that the cause of action alleged was based upon affirmative fraud.

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BOOKS OF ACCOUNT AS EVIDENCE.—A recovery by Henry A. Powell for goods sold by his assignor, now deceased, to John Murphy, has been reversed by the Second Appellate Division, because the books of the assignor, by which the claim was established, had been improperly admitted in evidence. The Court holds, by Justice Cullen, that evidence that witnesses, who had never seen the books of account of a merchant, had settled by bills rendered to them by him, supplemented by the testimony of his bookkeeper that the bills rendered were correct statements from the accounts in the books, was not sufficient to make the books competent as evidence of sales. Evidence given by the bookkeeper that he had made the entries in the books of account, that he had the tickets for the goods sold, which had been returned by the drivers, and had compared the tickets with the order in the order book before he made the entry in the sales book, not coupled with any proof by the drivers that in every case where they returned tickets to the bookkeeper the goods represented by the tickets had been actually delivered to the parties named therein, or that the bookkeeper making the entries was personally familiar with the signature of the vendee, and charged him in the books only with goods for which there were returned tickets signed by him, was not sufficient to render the books competent evidence of the delivery of the goods.

Secaucus Death to be Investigated.

County Physician Converse of Jersey City yesterday made an autopsy in the case of Mrs. Lizzie Schumann, who was found dead in bed at her home at Secaucus on Tuesday morning with a bullet wound in her right temple. He intimated that, in his opinion, the woman killed herself, though he would not commit himself positively to this statement. Coroner Greenleaf will hold an inquest next Monday.

SHEPARD'S PARTING WORDS

Coming Contest to be Between Nominees of Republican and Democratic Conventions.

OBJECTS TO NATIONAL ISSUES

Interests of Greater New York Must Be Paramount to Everything Else —Other Questions Have No Part in the Campaign.

Edward M. Shepard, who will sail for Europe this morning, said yesterday that he expected to return home in time to register and vote at the November election. He characterized the report that his trip at this time was intended to escape certain political responsibilities during the coming campaign as utterly absurd.

In speaking of the general situation he said:

"It is difficult for me, pressed as I am with business details incident to a considerable absence, adequately to give my opinion of the present situation. I can do no more than to express my sincere hope that the interests of Greater New York will be completely paramount in the coming election, and that National issues will not be permitted to play a part where they can legitimately have no part. If they are pushed into the campaign it will be to the injury of the city and for sinister purposes.

"Such a course will do more harm even than the course of the trustees of a great university, who think it wise, in order to gratify a few rich men, who prefer to shackle their money when they give it to the cause of education, to punish a President for exercising that liberty of thought which ought always to belong to a university. The attitude practically assumed by the Citizens' Union and by President Low makes it clear that the municipal contest is to be between candidates nominated respectively by Democratic and Republican conventions. Whether this could have been prevented had the attitude of the Citizens' Union and President Low been different is now immaterial. The fact is as it is.

"The Citizens' Union and other bodies may throw their weight on one side or the other, and more than possibly determine the result. But the nominations generally regarded as the critical nominations are those to be made by National parties. Such being the case, it is natural for me, as a Democrat in politics, looking with great hostility upon the recent trend of Republican legislation and administration, to hope that Democratic organizations will do themselves honor and best promote their true party interest by acting at the coming municipal election solely for the interest of Greater New York.

"If they do so, I feel a strong confidence that they will succeed. If they do not, if they follow the Republican lead in the attempt to raise National issues where there should be no national issue, or if they give any just reason to the public to suppose that their nominations mean a relapse to some unforgiveable things of the past—then I believe they will be defeated.

"The most prominent Republican candidate, Mr. Low, is a man of the highest character, of great ability, and of large experience. He has and he has justly a widespread popularity which is by no means limited to Republicans. If he or a man fairly comparable to him should be the nominee of the Citizens' Union and the Republican Party, a Democratic success would, to say the least, be problematical. They can succeeded only by deserving success."

POLICE STOP A MEETING.

Citizens' Union Committee Had Failed to Obtain a Permit, Though Other Preparations Were Made.

Through the interference of the police of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, a meeting of the Citizens' Union of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, scheduled for last night, did not take place.

It was to have been held at Seventy-second Street and First Avenue. A temporary stand had been erected, and several colored lights had been hoisted and red and green fire had been burned to attract a crowd.

Jacob Weldenberg, the Chairman, mounted the platform and had spoken barely a dozen words when Bicycle Policeman Webb appeared and asked for his police permit to hold the meeting. Mr. Weldenberg said he had none, although one was expected at any moment. Webb was joined by Policeman Long, and both declared that the meeting could not go on without a permit. Mr. Weldenberg explained that James R. Brown, Chairman of the Committee on Meetings of the Citizens' Union, had promised to be present, and had sent word that the permit for the meeting was "all right."

Mr. Emanuel Hertz, who was to have been one of the speakers, hastened to the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station. Capt. Grant, however, had received no permit from Headquarters, and he refused to permit the meeting to proceed. It was, therefore, postponed, but without fixing a future date. Mr. Brown failed to appear.

TALK OF COMBINATIONS.

There is a very wide difference of opinion among the influential members of the local wing of the National Democracy, which was formerly the State Democracy, as to what course the organization should take in the coming campaign. Charles S. Fairchild, it was stated yesterday, is emphatically in favor of the organization supporting Seth Low for Mayor. Wheeler H. Peckham, William B. Hornblower, and United States District Attorney Wallace Macfarlane, with other members of the organization, believe as Mr. Fairchild does in this respect. Those leaders of the organization who are usually classed as Grace men are said to be anxious to make a combination with the regular Democracy on a proper platform and with the understanding that the National Democracy be recognized in the make-up of the county ticket. It has been suggested that the Grace men would be very well pleased if Francis M. Scott should be named for one of the Supreme Court Justices, and John De Witt Warner for District Attorney.

If a suitable arrangement cannot be made with Tammany as to platform and candidates, it is said that the Grace men will go into the union against Tammany, especially if Mayor Strong is to be the candidate.

There is still another element in the National Democracy, and this is made up of a few leaders who want to join hands with Tammany in any event. A meeting of the Executive Committee will soon be held, and it will probably be a very lively affair.

URGING LOW'S CANDIDACY.

The Citizens' Union of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District held a mass meeting at their headquarters, 1,467 Second Avenue, last night. The hall was packed to the doors. Edward Schott was Chairman. Speeches favoring the nomination of Seth Low were made by Louis Livingston, Lawyer Arthur F. Crosby, George A. Saxe, Samuel Beckhart, and Edgar Henckel. Free beer and sandwiches were distributed.

The Citizens' Union of the Sixteenth Assembly District, with headquarters at 374 East Houston Street, held its regular weekly open-air mass meeting at East Houston and Willet Streets last night. The platform from which the speakers addressed the crowd was borne from the headquarters on the shoulders of four sturdy members.

Philip I. Schick presided. Speeches favoring the nomination of Mr. Low for Mayor were made by William Riley, William Sedgwick, and Abraham Oberstein.

TO ELECT SIX CORONERS.

Chief Rodenbough of the Election Board yesterday called the attention of the Police Commissioners to an error in the official notices issued by the Secretary of State of the offices to be filled at the coming election. The Secretary of State states that two Coroners were to be elected in the places of Coroners Fitzpatrick and Dobbs.

Chief Rodenbough said the Greater New York charter provides for four Coroners for the Borough of Manhattan and two for the Borough of the Bronx, making six in New York County. The Chief Clerk was directed to communicate with the Secretary of State on the subject.

John C. Sheehan Association.

The John C. Sheehan Association of New York City was organized last evening at 524 Sixth Avenue by the election of James Foster Milliken, President; Andrew Govan, First Vice President; Bernard Bernigobe, Second Vice President, and Capt. Louis B. Pike, Treasurer.

Last Day for Naturalization.

More than 200 persons presented themselves at the Naturalization Bureau of the Supreme Court yesterday to obtain certificates permitting them to go before Justice Pryor for examination as to their qualifications for citizenship. All those who passed the Judge's examination received their final papers. At 2 o'clock Justice Pryor began his investigation which lasted all the afternoon.

No foreigner not naturalized by yesterday can vote at the next election, as every naturalized citizen must receive his final papers ninety days prior to that date. Ninety out of 500 men who applied to Judge Brown for papers received them.

STATE STEAMBOAT INSPECTOR.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—The Superintendent of Public Works has appointed William Keough of New York City to be the Second Inspector of Steamboats and Vessels on Inland Waters of the State under the new law passed last Winter.

Mr. Keough has been President of the New York Eccentric Engineers, and is an engineer of twenty years' standing. The term of office is at the pleasure of the Superintendent, and the salary is $3,000 annually.

William Keough is the chief engineer of the Kips Bay Brewing Company, having fitted up the plant with machinery when it was started, about five years ago, and remained in charge of it ever since. He was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1852, and came to this country in his boyhood. He is a delegate member of the Central Labor Union and Treasurer of District No. 49, Knights of Labor. In politics he is now a Republican of the Platt faction, but until about five years ago he was a member of the Tammany organization.

ZUCKER'S GUILT AFFIRMED.

Appellate Division of the Supreme Court Says Evidence as to the Newark Arson Was Competent.

The conviction of Isaac Zucker of the crime of arson was yesterday affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The principal witness against Zucker was Schoenholz, an accomplice, who testified that he lighted the fire at 264 Division Street at the instigation of the defendant.

One of the questions arising in the case was as to corroboration of Schoenholz's statements. Justice Patterson, who gives the prevailing opinion, which is concurred in by Justices Rumsey and Parker, holds that the witness Meyers, who swore to a conversation between him and Zucker, gave corroborating evidence. Meyers, the Court says, was not a particeps criminis.

The important question, however, related to the admission of testimony as to incendiarism committed by Zucker in Newark, N. J., before the Division Street fire. Justice Patterson says that the two crimes were so related to each other that proof of the commission of the first offense became relevant to show the motive for the perpetration of the second.

SENATOR TILLMAN ON HIMSELF.

ADDEVILLE, S. C., Aug. 4.—Senator Tillman spoke at the Farmers' Institute here to-day, delivering the first speech he has made in the State since the opening of the present Senatorial campaign. He indorsed the tariff views of Senator McLaurin, and said that, while himself not a protectionist, if there was any stealing going on, he wanted his State to have its share.

He told his hearers that he was the only farmer in the Senate, and that he therefore represented the 30,000,000 farmers in the United States. He declared that his speeches were as popular in the Senate as at home, and told how, when he arose to speak there, the cloak rooms always emptied and the galleries filled.

STANDARD GAS WORKERS OUT.

A number of men employed at the gas works of the Standard Light Company, of which Russell Sage is the principal stockholder, at the foot of East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, went out yesterday. They say that they have not simply struck, but have quit work altogether, because the gradual reductions of wages and the increased amount of labor forced upon them have made further work in the gas works a physical impossibility, and that a further continuance at the work would cripple them for life or cause death.

They now expect that Mr. Sage will evict them from the tenements in which they live, and which he owns. Their places, they state, are being taken by extra men, who have some knowledge of gasmaking, but have not had sufficient experience. The strikers congregated last evening in a hall in the neighborhood of the works and discussed their grievances.

At the gas works one of the Superintendents made light of the complaints of the men, and said that only a few of them had left. The company, he said, did not lay off men to impose more work on the others, but simply because there was less work to do than in the Winter and Spring months.

Texas Constitutional Amendments.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 4.—The lightest vote ever cast at a general election in Texas was polled yesterday on the three Constitutional amendments. The irrigation amendment and the amendment to validate the public improvement bonds of certain new counties, which the State bought with the permanent school fund to the amount of about $3,000,000, appear to have been adopted, but the amendment to permit certain counties to issue bonds to subsidize new railroads is probably defeated.

Mount Morris Park Tower Unsafe.

At a meeting of the Fire Board yesterday it was reported that the old bell tower in Mount Morris Park is unsafe. It is 150 feet in height and very old. It is not only a landmark, but a trysting place for the young people of Harlem. Because of the vibration caused by the ringing of the bell every day, that practice will be discontinued and the tower may be torn down.

Benefit of the Irish Cause.

An outdoor entertainment for the benefit of the Irish cause will be held at Ridgewood, L. I., to-day under the auspices of the Irish Nationalists and Irish National Alliance of Brooklyn. After the conclusion of the games, there will be speeches by well-known orators.